Morning Oregonian.

XXIII. PORTLAND, OREGON: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1883. NO. 7342.

[illegible]E EAST.

[illegible] of Ada Atkinson, [illegible] by a Mob.

[illegible] MINUTELY DESCRIBED.

[illegible] in Arkansas—Michigan [illegible] Superintendent— [illegible] All Points.

[illegible] Question in Georgia.

[illegible] Georgia had an interesting [illegible] question during the past [illegible] counties. The wholesale [illegible] to being badly broken [illegible] upon their trade, some [illegible] whisky to influence the [illegible] Cooper King, a drummer [illegible], after buying twenty-[illegible] drinks, was arrested and [illegible]. The county was [illegible]. In Meriwether a little [illegible] in a victory for whisky, [illegible] defeated.—Campbell [illegible] prohibition, and so did [illegible] prohibition now prevails [illegible]. In the elections to [illegible] of Atlanta, Macon, [illegible] with vim, furnish-[illegible] free. In Worth county, [illegible] merchants have re-[illegible] of selling brandy peaches. [illegible] has taken hold of the [illegible] are begging for a chance

[illegible]'s Health.

[illegible]—The latest con-[illegible] Tilden's health is [illegible] intimate friend of [illegible] is better now [illegible] from a state [illegible] is called dumb [illegible]. His left [illegible] is almost [illegible]. There [illegible] left side [illegible] mouth, not [illegible]. He has no control [illegible] be heard, [illegible] respect [illegible], and is [illegible] affected. [illegible]. One of [illegible] his thought [illegible] to him on any [illegible] say. He may [illegible] but he is all [illegible]

[illegible] Burn.

The [illegible] of Oliver Bros. & [illegible] last night, [illegible] in all departments ex-[illegible]

[illegible] Union iron mills, spe-[illegible] it was rumored to-[illegible] works, at Homestead, [illegible] but owing to the la-[illegible] impossible to get anything [illegible] interviews with numerous [illegible] the fact that the [illegible] a period of unusual de-[illegible] anticipated a dullness [illegible] exceeding the panic of 1873.

[illegible] the Republican Convention.

[illegible] 17.—[Special].—A strong effort will [illegible] holding of the republican [illegible] in Cincinnati. Subscrip-[illegible] quietly circulated, and those [illegible] say there will be no trou-[illegible] the funds needed. The [illegible] stand an assessment, [illegible] subscribed, in the event [illegible] needed. A strong delegation [illegible] Washington to present the claims of [illegible] the national committee, at their [illegible] of December. General Hicken-[illegible] member of the national committee, [illegible] having the convention held in Cin-[illegible] in putting the claims of the [illegible]. There is little outward effort in [illegible] the convention held here, although [illegible] journals advocate this city.

[illegible] Find in Arkansas.

[illegible], Nov. 15.—[Special.]—A strange [illegible] from Scott county. A farmer [illegible] while hunting, discovered a cave in [illegible], and on exploring the same, [illegible] skeleton of a man, together with [illegible]. The latter had evidently been [illegible] Spaniards, the date, appearance [illegible] indicating extreme antiquity. The [illegible] a wonderful state of preservation, [illegible] and limbs were detached and scat-[illegible] apart. A belief is expressed [illegible] in proximity to silver mines, which, [illegible] exist in mountain fastnesses, [illegible] by the Spaniards, and after-[illegible] effectually that no trace of them

The Business Outlook.

[illegible] Nov. 17.—[Special.]—Business shows [illegible] markets are dull, and specu-[illegible] tame. The measurable consid-[illegible] prevailed in the negotiation of [illegible] served to restrict the volume of [illegible] it cuts off dangerous credits and [illegible] nearer to a cash basis. There will [illegible] immediate recovery in industry and [illegible] now at the threshold of winter. [illegible] popular doubt as to what the next [illegible] in regard to fiscal matters. Though [illegible] deranged, there is no real cause for

[illegible] Times' Brad-[illegible] while there: [illegible] been made com-[illegible] will make [illegible] promote Hancock to the lieutenant [illegible] expressed great faith in the fu-[illegible] city, and says the Northern [illegible] extravagantly built, and [illegible] would at some time be one [illegible] roads in America.

[illegible] Dickinson Takes to the Stage.

[illegible] Anna Dickinson has decided [illegible] lecture platform, under the aus-[illegible] Knights of Labor, and declares her [illegible] speeches in all the principal cities [illegible] interest of that organization, [illegible] presidential election.

[illegible] MINERS.

[illegible] Assault Their Super-[illegible]

[illegible], Nov. 18.—A strike at the Chapin [illegible] is assuming an alarming [illegible] employes of another [illegible] came out and joined [illegible] meeting held subsequently, it was [illegible] wait on the mine superintendents in a [illegible] them to accede to the demands of [illegible] procession was formed, with a brass [illegible] flags flying. Eight hundred to a [illegible] the streets until forced to [illegible] cold. The band instruments [illegible] up. Four hundred malcontents [illegible] Stockbridge, of the [illegible] demanded an answer to their de-[illegible] Stockbridge was then [illegible] and knocked around gen-[illegible] with cries of "Kill him!" "Hang [illegible] freely uttered. As soon as he re-[illegible] told the men that they could [illegible] and consider their day's work [illegible] hour. He was then allowed

[illegible] started in search for Superinten-[illegible] Chapin, but he had been informed [illegible] and had taken a [illegible] Iron Mountain [illegible] and consequently there [illegible] local police force is power-[illegible] preserving order, or [illegible] may arise, and it is [illegible] or more companies of [illegible] out to preserve peace [illegible]. The county sheriff has been [illegible] arrive to-morrow morning.

SPORTING NOTES.

[illegible] ABOUT HIS SUPERIORITY.

[illegible] [Special.]—Edward Hanlan, the [illegible] San Francisco last night. In con-[illegible] he remarked; "I have rowed [illegible] that number I have been de-[illegible] what do you attribute your [illegible] "Well, I scarcely know [illegible] or whether I achieved [illegible] by constant and hard [illegible] oarsman in the world [illegible] expend an ounce of [illegible]. I owe my success [illegible] having hit upon a winning [illegible] the whole lies a great [illegible] a thing that cannot be [illegible], but is more [illegible]. I scarcely [illegible] plain looking [illegible] physique, of medium [illegible] and well edu-[illegible] his hotel in Toronto, [illegible] next couple of years to [illegible] will remain in San Francisco [illegible] then go to Sydney, Australia, [illegible] back by the way of Eng-[illegible] to row with Trickett and

[illegible] HIS MATCH.

[illegible] the pugilist, and [illegible] to-day [illegible] and [illegible] fur-[illegible] his [illegible] he stopped [illegible] without

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Randall Believes in Ballots, Not Interviews—How This Coast Will Vote.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—All the candidates for speakership are in the city. Representative Randall received many callers this afternoon. The ex-speaker apparently has no anxiety as to the result of the impending fight. To your correspondent he said: "I do not wish to be interviewed. Votes, not interviews, will elect the next speaker, and I think the public is satisfied with the interviews which have already been published." Mr. Randall concedes to Mr. Carlisle and to Mr. Cox votes which a careful canvass has shown will be cast for these gentlemen. He is apparently satisfied with the situation, and does not feel called upon to print tabular statements to convince the public that he is certain of being elected. He says he is sure of eighty-five ballots on the start. Randall's friends believe that the recent elections have proven that the democratic party must exert itself to elect its president in 1884. The votes of New York, New Jersey and California are regarded as necessary for democratic victory, and the simple question at issue in the pending fight is whether the democrats will elect as speaker a man who is hostile to the public sentiment of the people of those states on the tariff question.

CALIFORNIA'S SIX VOTES.

It has been reported that the six votes of California would be divided between Cox and Carlisle, but Randall's friends say that representatives of the Pacific slope, with its wine, wool, borax and metals, cannot well vote for candidates favoring a great reduction in duties and ultimate free trade. General Rosecrans, John R. Glascock, Barclay Henley and Patrick B. Tully are in the city. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Budd are expected here next week. Mr. Sumner is openly a supporter of Cox. Rosecrans refuses to define his position, but it is well understood that he favors the election of Carlisle. Mr. Glascock is not committed to any candidate. Mr. Henley, it is understood, will vote for Cox. Tully is uncommitted. Budd is regarded as sure to vote for Randall.

Representative Springer of Illinois arrived here to-day, and says he is a candidate.

BELMONT WILL FIRST VOTE FOR COX.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Representative Perry Belmont of New York arrived here to-day. He will vote for Mr. Cox for speaker on the first ballot, and as soon as he is convinced that New York's candidate cannot be elected, he will vote for Carlisle. In company with Morrison of Illinois, who is one of Carlisle's strongest supporters, Belmont visited Cox's headquarters this evening. There are so few members in the city that it seems impossible to tell what the outcome of the fight will be.

"Considerable surprise is felt here," said your correspondent, "that yourself and Mr. Hewitt should be found in line for Cox, as against Carlisle. How long do you propose to stand for New York's candidate?"

"Well, there seems to be a disposition to give different candidates a complimentary vote," was Mr. Belmont's reply, "but I think Mr. Cox's friends will stand by him better than generally supposed. I do not agree with Mr. Randall's views regarding the tariff. He says he favors abolition of all internal taxation. That means cutting off $44,400,000 from the revenue, a greater sum than can be dispensed with. It would cut off our surplus and leave a deficit which would have to be made up by an increase of duties. Mr. Carlisle's friends do not say that they propose to tinker with the tariff. His views, of course, are well known, but he is not committed to any definite policy. Mr. Randall says, on the contrary, that he will abolish the taxes on whisky and tobacco. The arrival of Morrison will give a fresh impetus to the Carlisle campaign. Morrison is an able man, true to his friends, and in the event of the defeat of either of the prominent candidates, he would be likely to receive the nomination."

THE WAY RANDALL'S FRIENDS ARGUE.

A friend of Randall said to-night that the recent election "demonstrated that the democratic party can count upon the solid electoral vote of the southern states in 1884. We must have forty-eight electoral votes from the north to win. Suppose Carlisle is elected speaker. Northern men will say you bulldozed Mahone in Virginia, you elected a southern speaker, you have a solid southern vote for president, and we will meet you with a solid republican vote from the north. But if Randall is elected speaker this argument cannot be made, as conservative business men will see in his election a guarantee of a quiet session of congress, free from all tariff agitation."

Samuel J. Tilden, it appears, is not playing such a silent hand regarding the speakership fight as may be imagined. Not long ago a democratic member of the Ohio delegation called upon Mr. Tilden in New York. The sage of Gramercy and Greystone said to this member: "The way to elect a democratic president in 1884 is to make Mr. Randall speaker of the next house of representatives."

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

NELLING, MURDERER OF ADA ATKINSON, LYNCHED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—The operator at Fowler, Indiana, reports that a mob have taken Nelling, murderer of Ada Atkinson, from the jail, and are going to take him to Oxford and hang him. We are waiting for further news.

At 10:30 to-night a man on horseback rode slowly to the jail from the southeast. After riding around the court house he turned back, and rode rapidly in the direction he came. In about an hour after, about 200 masked men rode into town. They hitched their horses, posted guards to warn away the citizens, and went to the east door of the jail, where they soon found an entrance by breaking the doors with sledges. They then quietly, but with great determination, proceeded to break the iron door leading to the corridors. This took them some time—in all, perhaps half an hour. Soon, however, the doors gave way under the skill and labor of the avengers. Old man Nelling met them at the door of his cell, already dressed and ready to go to his doom. He was quickly walked to a carriage, in which was a rope. The only remark that he made was, "Go a little slow, gentlemen; I am older than some of you." He was taken to Oxford and hanged immediately.

DETAILS OF A HORRIBLE MURDER.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 18.—Following are particulars of the tragedy of Saturday afternoon: The victims were Mrs. Lydia Maybee, 71 years of age, and daughter, aged 37. Garrett Maybee, the husband and father, was brutally assaulted. The house was robbed. He has been paralyzed for fourteen years, and blind for eighteen months. At sunset, the mother and daughter went to the barn to milk, leaving the invalid alone. Miss Weeks, living opposite, heard a cry of murder, and summoned the neighbors. When they reached Maybee's house the old man was suffering from wounds in the head and face inflicted with a club in the hands of the thief, who secured the valuables. Maybee said he feared his wife and daughter had been murdered. The barn was searched and the bodies both found in a cow shed, covered with leaves. The body of the latter was still warm. The women had been choked to death. No trace of the murderer has yet been obtained.

A FARO DEALER KILLED.

DENVER, Nov. 18.—To-night, while several men were playing poker in a barber shop, they became involved in a general fight, half a dozen shots being fired. Jack Weiderman, a faro dealer at Cliff Bell's gambling house, was instantly killed. It is said the shooting was done by Tom Yeager, another dealer. Weiderman is well known around Chicago and Cleveland.

MOODY AND SANKEY'S MISSION.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The first fortnight of Moody and Sankey's mission at Islington closed Sunday, with four services. The hall was densely crowded at each meeting. The pressure of auditors during the week became so great at each successive service that tickets were eagerly sought for days before, and standing room was barely obtainable.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Anton Rickert, a moulder, has been engaged in manufacturing silver dollars in plaster molds. He sent a small boy out with some samples and the police held the lad until his parents came for him, when they were arrested. A package of counterfeits was found buried in a cellar.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—Mrs. Joe Hayward of Philadelphia, wife of the opera singer, attempted to commit suicide at the Mansion house to-day. She fired seven shots, one of which took effect in the left breast. The wound is serious. Desertion was the cause.

CONKLING AS A PROPHET.

A Prophecy Made by the Deposed Statesman Six Years Ago of Interest Now.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Truth to-day prints the following in its Washington correspondence: The result of the Virginia election recalls to mind the prophecy of Roscoe Conkling, made in the fall of 1877. The subject of conversation was the rationale of Hayes' southern policy. Mr. Conkling said: "The true political question in this country is not between parties, but between civilizations, each type of civilization utilizing party organization as an instrument. The line of demarcation is as thoroughly geographical and the conflict along that line as irrepressible now as in the time of Mr. Seward. Mr. Hayes' policy predicated upon the idea of breaking the solid south, is a farce based upon a chimera. No political effort or experiment will prove effective in disrupting the solidity of the south. The question now is, and in twenty years hence will be, whether the northern majority shall control the destinies of the country in peace as it has determined them in war, or a southern minority regain by diplomacy, exercised upon weak minds, what it had lost through force wielded by strong ones. In short, the United States are not now composed of thirty-eight states, but of two nations, each having a distinctive social system and a system of politics and party management appropriate to its social condition. The only question is, which of these two nations shall control—the lesser or the greater?"

The Cry is Still They Come.

New York Graphic.

"Gone to America to lecture" will soon at this rate be marked on the office slates of half the literary men of England. "Back in six weeks."

LUNDBORG'S RHENISH COLOGNE.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Germany and China Anxious for War with Their Mutual Foe.

EGYPTIAN REGULARS MASSACRED BY REBELS.

Increase of Agrarian Outrages in Southern Russia—More of Manitoba's Grievances—De Lesseps and His Canal.

ENGLAND.

DE LESSEPS AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—De Lesseps, speaking at Manchester last night, said that he had received from the engineers of the Panama canal assurances that the canal would be open in five years.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The *Observer* says there is reason to believe the result of the interviews between DeLesseps and English ship owners, on Suez canal matters, has been to leave the latter under the impression that the points of view from which they respectively regard the question differ too fundamentally to allow any possibility of a mutual agreement.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Coal ship-owners have tried to obtain from De Lesseps an explicit statement of his proposed concessions, but he confined his expressions to generalities, such as a desire to satisfy English commerce. The *Times* publishes proposals purporting to emanate from ship-owners, but really coming from a member of the Suez dictatorship, that ship-owners ask an immediate reduction of the dues, and that profits over 20 per cent. go to reduction of dues until the canal becomes a free highway for the world.

EIGHTEEN LIVES LOST AT SEA.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The British steamer Condor, from Liverpool, sank off Minden, Holland, to-day during a violent storm. Eighteen persons were lost, including the engineers, who were killed by a bursting boiler. Eight were saved.

The steamer Hymethus was also wrecked on the coast of Holland. Ten of the crew were rescued.

TURKEY.

THE BELGRADE INSURRECTION.

BELGRADE, Nov. 18.—Theodorovitch, editor of the *Samouprava*, radical organ, arrested for complicity in the rebellion, was to-day placed in the fortress. He has refused food since his first day of imprisonment. Others of the radical committee are still in chains. These will be pardoned. A court martial sentenced to death Pope Mdoje, a school master named Prolowitch and a peasant, leaders in the revolt in the Reljavost district.

RUSSIA.

AGRARIAN TROUBLES INCREASING.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—A special number of the *Will of the People*, the nihilists' paper, states that agrarian troubles in southern Russia are increasing, owing to the deplorable state of the rural populace, and conflicts between peasants and landlords. Calls for military intervention are frequent.

GERMANY.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S PRESENT.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Crown Prince Frederick William takes, as a present to King Alfonso, a bronze statuette of the great elector.

THE WAR CLOUD.

China and Germany Ready to Fight France at the First Warrantable Excuse.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The Marquis Tseng being interviewed said: "I have pronounced the Tricou telegram a lie. I have accused Ferry of false pretenses in using it. It is true the French ministry, after having secured the vote, have admitted that the dispatch was erroneous, but their explanations are not sufficient, hence Ferry and I can have no personal relations. You may say, therefore, that the parleying between the French government and myself, as Chinese ambassador, is suspended. If the French attack either Bontag or Bacninh, especially the latter, China will accept either attack as a *casus belli*, and will go into a war against France. A French attack upon Bacninh would be purely an act of invasion, due to a mercenary motive. The Bacninh district abounds with rich gold mines. China will then be fully at war with France. If the French attack Bacninh I will at once demand passports for myself and the entire embassy, and we shall leave France. The results of such a war would be disastrous. I regret that war is imminent. A great majority of the Chinese people desire war with France. They believe they are more than competent to fight France. The progress of China in modern military science recently has been really great. No man can be popular to-day in China unless he advocates war against France."

WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE THREATENED.

The diplomatic relations of France and Germany remain pacific on the surface, but a common social exasperation lies beneath it, and is intense. It is known that the French government made an offer to the Berlin authorities to aid French detectives to watch for the safety of the crown prince while on his visit to Spain. The reply from Berlin was that the question of the reception of the prince concerned the Spanish government. The prince, personally, has refused to accept the protection even of German detectives. Uneasiness about a continuance of peace has passed into open menaces of war. The tone of German journals has become absolutely savage. The *Kolnische Zeitung* shouts out that since a bloody struggle is inevitable the sooner it takes place the better, and another newspaper declares that any insults in Spain to the crown prince, under French instigation, would popularize the idea of war. At the same time military newspapers inform Italy that she will have to take the offensive in defense of her German ally, and lecture her on the backward state of her artillery.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH MARQUIS TSENG.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—In an interview Marquis Tseng declared that during the last few days the situation between France and China had become very critical, owing to the proceedings of the French government, repeated votes in the chamber of deputies and juxtaposition of the Chinese and the French troops. Many well armed Chinese regulars have crossed the frontier and encamped at Bacninh, where they are closely watching the movements of the French. Notwithstanding the presence of the French fleet, their army corps, of 10,000 men each, and equipped in European fashion can, on very short notice, march by three different routes against the French. Among the Chinese troops are many European and American engineers. The French may be able to throw a few bomb shells into Canton, but it will be difficult for their fleet to approach the place, as the water is too shallow. France must first give warning if she contemplates a hostile demonstration to the merchant vessels of all nations there. If the Canton mandarins are energetic the natives will fight well, and the French will find them worthy foemen. China is receiving encouragement and material aid from all sides. The marquis said: "I have received no communication from the French government since my last arrival in Paris. I shall return to Folkestone almost immediately." Concluding, he said that China ardently desired peace and deplores that the situation daily becomes more aggravated. She will recognize, however, regretfully, accomplished facts, and leave to France towns and forts captured south of the Red river. China is determined, however, to hold Bacninh against all commerce, with the greatest energy. A passage of the Red river will certainly be considered a declaration of war. China is perfectly aware that Admiral Courbet is preparing for a campaign against the Chinese. He repeatedly sends telegrams, demanding boats of light draught. It depends entirely on France to avoid war. France must stop at once; to-morrow may be too late.

CHINESE SEEKING ENLISTMENT.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 18.—Many coolies who went to Hang Kow for the tea season are remaining there in the hope of being enlisted. The presence of a large number of unemployed natives has alarmed foreigners, who have asked that a gunboat be sent for their protection.

AFRICA.

FIVE HUNDRED TROOPS KILLED BY REBELS.

CAIRO, Nov. 18.—A letter from Jeddah, dated the 19th instant, confirms the report of the death of Commander Moncrieff, and the annihilation of the Egyptian force which he accompanied. A force of 500 men landed at Tuka, when they were cut to pieces, and only fourteen men escaped. On the 12th the rebels attacked Suakim, but were repulsed. A panic, however, set in, and the inhabitants, at last advices, were flying to Jeddah. It is stated that another Egyptian tribe has revolted at Sennar. The situation has become extremely critical. Either Hicks Pasha, commander of the Egyptian troops, must retire, or a strong contingent of Sir Evelyn Wood's army must start forthwith to the scene of operations. The whole movement is due to slave traders in upper Egypt, who profess to act in the name of El Mahdi, the "false prophet."

THE TURF.

CASE PURCHASES JAY EYE SEE'S HALF BROTHER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The *Tribune's* Racine, Wis., special says: "J. I. Case purchased to-day from Mr. Eaton of Lexington, Ky., the four-year-old stallion Eddymion, half brother of Jay Eye See, the consideration being $10,000. The horse, which is expected fully to equal the achievements of Jay Eye See, resembles that gelding in several points. He is black, weighs 1050 pounds, and is said to possess wonderful speed. His best record now is 2:32, but at a private trial he is reported to have lowered that by several seconds. Those who claim to be informed allege that he will be something of a rival to Case's other trotter."

A Penny Saved is Twopence Earned.

A little SOZODONT, used right along every day, costs but little trouble and is pleasant always. It saves years of suffering from diseased gums and teeth in later days. Its use is economical of time and comfort. Use SOZODONT.

MANITOBA'S GRIEVANCES.

Platform Adopted by the Anti-Confederation Association.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Anti-Confederation Association last night, which lasted till after midnight, a platform containing the following planks was adopted: Free trade; control of government lands in this country; vote by ballot; revision of the system for bringing immigration to this country, and relative to railroad legislation. A long discussion ensued on the last demand, as the clause was very comprehensive. The association claims that the local government has equal powers with the Ontario and Quebec governments to roads running from any part of the old province. As this would break the Canada Pacific monopoly it is evident that the dominion government will oppose it. Another plank adopted is one to prohibit the federal government forever from disallowing acts passed by a local government. The association admits that the federal government has power to veto a local act, but has no right to execute that power. A manifesto will be issued to-morrow night. The association resolved to send delegates to meetings throughout the province, to present their grievances, and organize auxiliary societies, so that the movement may carry weight. Large numbers, including many prominent people, are joining the movement, which is highly popular. Citizens are unanimous, so far as redressing grievances is concerned. A prominent lawyer said to-day: "Nine-tenths of those in sympathy with the movement believe that annexation is the only way by which this country can be relieved, and be allowed to march to success."

THE NEW CRUISERS.

English Authorities Severely Criticise the Construction of the Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—Ten weeks ago the secretary of the naval advisory board wrote the first detailed description of the proposed new steel cruisers. A day or two subsequently it appeared in the naval proceedings. Some copies of the proceedings found their way to Europe, where the article on the cruisers has been received with a boisterous guffaw. It seems that the *Engineers' Standard*, a professional journal of England, just at hand, contains a criticism which, throughout, critically declares that the new war vessels are useless. It says that in the design of the Chicago English engineers and architects will find, at almost every turn, something that is defective. It is not easy to see for what purpose she is intended. Against an iron clad she would be too heavy. Her guns are four eight-inch breech loaders, of twelve tons each.

There is no manner of protection provided for her men, save a frippery shield on the guns, and any vessel fighting with a sufficient amount of Hotchkiss or Nordenfeldt guns would prevent her guns from being fired. It would not have been at all difficult to have provided steel armor, which would have made the crew of these guns safe. From the small class of missiles it is very difficult to understand what purpose the one and a half steel deck is to serve. It is too thick for a deck, and too thin to serve for defense. It is not expected, we are told, that this deck will resist six inch shot, at even so small an inclination as from six to eight degrees, but the protection afforded by such a deck is of great value in preventing direct access of shot. The article then severely criticises the engines, and declares that the engines of the Chicago are simply devices long since obsolete in England. The article concludes by the declaration that those entrusted with the design of the Chicago have not availed themselves of experience acquired in this country at a great expense, and they will regret the fact.

FIRES.

MISSISSIPPI STEAMER BURNED.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—The steamer S. K. Parisot was destroyed by fire this morning at Bullet's bayou, eight miles above Natchez. No lives were lost. The Parisot left Vicksburg yesterday for New Orleans, with 2100 bales of cotton, 1300 sacks of oil cakes and 500 barrels of oil. Loss, $200,000.

As soon as the fire was discovered the steamer was headed for the Louisiana shore. As the boat struck the bank the lines were put out, and nearly all the passengers rushed to the bank in their night clothes, carrying their other clothes and abandoning all baggage, jewels and money. Before the crew got safely off the lines burned and the vessel drifted into the stream. Toll Boring, second engineer, stood to his post until surrounded by fire, when, finding he could do no more, he jumped into the river and swam ashore. A section of the crew were taken off in a yawl. There was great excitement among them. Two jumped into the river, and one, Phil Burdburg, was drowned.

When the news of the disaster reached Natchez the steam tug O'Brien started for the scene and shoved the steamer on a sand bar. Soon after the powder in the Parisot's magazine exploded. The steamer City of Yazoo, of the same line, en route to Vicksburg, took the Parisot's passengers out of a canebrake and brought them to Natchez.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The boat had fifty-eight deck passengers, many of whom insisted on smoking, and it is believed the fire was the result of their carelessness. It is feared that two or three deck passengers perished in the flames. The boat's papers were lost.

AT PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

PATERSON, Nov. 18.—Fire broke out this morning in the residence of Isaac W. England publisher of the New York *Sun*. The house burned to the ground, only a few pieces of furniture, pictures and books being saved.

RAILROAD NOTES.

THE NEW TIME SCHEDULE ADOPTED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The new standard time of the central division, or the 90th meridian, went into general effect here at noon to-day. All roads running out of the city, except the Chicago and Northwestern, the Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Illinois Central and Michigan Central began running trains in accordance therewith. Others begin next Sunday. Leading jewelers set their chronometers back nine minutes and thirty-three seconds, to correspond with the new basis. The board of trade will be opened and closed by it to-morrow. The city has taken no official action in regard to it.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The new standard time went into effect at noon to-day, and the changes on all public clocks in large cities excited much interest.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC'S ANNUAL MEETING.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company will hold its annual meeting to-morrow, to take action upon the issue of $20,000,000 second mortgage bonds. A leading lawyer of New York has offered to bet $1000 that Henry Villard does not at present own a share of Oregon Transcontinental stock.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Senator Anthony has two doctors. One treats him for heart disease; the other for Bright's disease.

Mrs. Thackeray-Ritchie says in the next *Century* that Tennyson used to write poetry on his slate at school.

The Boston *Journal* estimates Ben Butler's election expenses in the last campaign at $125,000. Butler evidently did not put his money where it did the most good.

The New York *Sun* cried: "Turn the rascals out!" and lo, Ben Butler was turned out, and the democratic legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania were turned out.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, introducing Matthew Arnold in Boston, represented himself as the little man in the story, holding the jacket of the big man who was to do the fighting.

The star of H. B. Payne, of Cleveland, seems to be rising simultaneously with the decline of Mr. Pendleton's. A powerful democratic interest in Ohio is pushing Payne for Pendleton's senatorial seat.

It is estimated that when the subscriptions to the Parnell fund are closed on the 1st of December they will amount to $200,000. This is said to be the largest gift ever presented by the Irish people to an Irishman.

Gen. W. S. Harney, the veteran Indian fighter, has taken quarters at a St. Louis hotel for the winter. He is 81 years old, was born in Tennessee, fought the Florida Indians, served in the Mexican war, and was relieved from duty, in the federal army by General Lyon.

The duke of Wellington was a good courtier. When George the fourth, after describing, as he sometimes allowed himself to do, how he led the British cavalry at Waterloo, appealed to him as a witness, with a "didn't I, Arthur?" the great general bowed politely and answered, "I have often heard your majesty say so!"

Mandan, Dak., has raised saloon licenses from $100 to $500, which together with a county tax of $200, makes the "high license" sum of $700 which the Mandan saloon must pay for the privilege of selling whisky. Mandan has done well, and this move is not one of the least of the many signs of progress which the young city has exhibited.

Gen. Francis Bates Pond, the father of the "Pond bill," noted in Ohio politics, had an eventful career. The son of a Congregational minister, a collegian, a wanderer in the Huron wilds, a pinched schoolmaster, a lawyer, a private, a colonel and a brigadier from '61 to '65, and finally a prohibition leader in the Ohio legislature—his life was busy indeed. His death recently occurred, when he was 58.

The prohibition does seem to be operative in Florida, and in many parts of that state no liquor can be had for either money or influence. The constitutionality of the recent enactment forbidding licenses for the sale of liquor has been affirmed by the supreme court, and the people of any election district may declare absolute prohibition when they choose to do so.

Avoids Politics and Religion.

Chicago Times.

The New York *World* is surprised because Mr. Beecher delivered a speech in Brooklyn the other night and said nothing about politics, but as Mr. Beecher often preaches sermons and says nothing about religion, perhaps the matter is not astonishing.

A Wise Woman will often accomplish the best results with least money. This is exemplified by using Electro-Silicon, the noted silver polish. Its cost is trivial. It produces unsurpassed brilliancy. Is perfectly harmless.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Interesting News About the Quadrangular Speakership Contest.

ORGANIZED EFFORT TO NOMINATE SHERMAN.

Senator Dolph Leases a House—Sheridan Dissatisfied with His New Position—Report of the Comptroller—Etc.

An Appeal for Sergeant Mason's Release.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—A prominent official says that the country thinks that Sergeant Mason has been sufficiently punished for firing at Guiteau, and looks upon his retention in the penitentiary, while his superior officers go scot free, or with ridiculously inadequate penalties, for such conduct as embezzlement, duplication of pay orders, drunkenness, gambling, immoral conduct and infractions of army discipline, as a travesty on justice, and disgusting to the people. Is army justice only intended for the rank and file? Are court martials not expected to punish army officers? If this be so, and it looks that way, then the people of the country should formulate a demand for Sergeant Mason's release, which the president will be obliged to concede. Every day he remains in prison, while his superiors who have committed still greater offenses, by virtue of their rank go free, a great injustice is done. If this ignorant, half-crazed soldier is to be punished any longer, then let some of the "shoulder-straps," who are not ignorant or half-crazed, be brought to justice. If they are not, then let Mason be released. The farce has gone long enough, and ought to be stopped, in the name of common decency.

Organized Effort to Nominate Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Sherman's speech to the boys in New York is handed around, read and commented on in a way that may be said to be significant, in the usual way of putting it. The soldier element in politics is well nigh eliminated, but for a considerable time there has existed an effort to try to revive it with Sherman. This, despite the fact that he declared that he wished to be let alone, and his intention to live henceforth quietly among his friends. It is perfectly well known that he is not averse to the nomination. The general himself, in his speech to the boys, has done not a little to promote it. The purpose has actual body with life in it. The promoters of the idea hold that, as the time has come when the presidential question must be dealt with, and there are no prominent republican or democratic leaders who can rally the country, they believe the idea of putting him on the presidential ticket is not an impracticable one. Old soldiers, including not a few Confederates, will rally for him as a candidate, and that republicans and sundry fragmentary organizations, marching under diverse banners, will center on him.

Report of the Comptroller.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The report of the comptroller is in the hands of the printer. A portion furnished for publication relates mainly to state banks, trust companies and savings banks. From returns received from twenty-four states, it appears that there are 786 state banks and trust companies, and 630 savings banks. Savings banks deposits were $1,024,856,787, and deposits in state banks and trust companies $600,274,277. These returns do not include bank deposits. The deposits of national banks October 2, 1883, exclusive of those due banks, were $1,063,601,156. There are 749 private banks in the sixteen principal cities, with deposits of $104,445,338. There are 2611 private bankers in thirty-four states, exclusive of the above cities, with deposits of $181,370,757. The comptroller estimates that the percentages that will be lost by holders of national bank notes, from a failure to present them for redemption after twenty years' circulation, will be from 1 to 1½ per cent. The highest amount of the first issue of legal tenders outstanding at any one time was $449,404,752; amount outstanding November 1, 1883, $11,473,855.

Some Big Lobbying Expected.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The Washington correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* telegraphs that there is evidently some big lobbying to be done this winter, which requires the presence of some leading monopolists of the country in Washington. D. O. Mills, Leland Stanford and C. P. Huntington are reported to have engaged houses for the season. The announcement of the prospective residence of such a coterie of Wall street magnates has created a good deal of conjecture as to what they are after. One rumor is that the excursion to the capital means railroad legislation, either with reference to bonds or lands, while others think it is a telegraph matter. At any rate no one advances the idea that it is purely recreation they are after, and no doubt the truth "will out" before three months.

Sheridan Dissatisfied Already.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—Friends of General Sheridan say he is not altogether happy in his new position as commander of the army, and is becoming restive under the mode of transacting business of the war department. He is practically nothing more than a clerk to Secretary Lincoln, although consulted on many matters and permitted to look after routine and subordinate things connected with the management of the army. It is only a question of time when he will become thoroughly discontented, and there will be an outbreak between him and Lincoln. Sheridan likes to have his own way, and will have it or a row will ensue.

The Trade Dollar Question.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The trade dollar nuisance is certain to attract the early attention of congress. The president and cabinet have had the matter under consideration. It is now certain that Secretary Folger will discuss the question pointedly in his report, and strongly recommend the redemption of all trade dollars, and that, instead of issuing additional standard dollars to take the place of trade dollars, the retired trade dollars will be received as bullion and used in coining standard silver coin.

Sacred to Judge Chisholm's Memory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—One of the singular features of the recent Mississippi election is that Kemper county, the scene of the Chisholm murder, elected a republican to the legislature, while the state went almost uniformly democratic. This result is the more surprising as the white voters of Kemper county are in the majority.

Senator Dolph Leases a House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Senator Dolph of Oregon has leased a residence on Thomas Circle, at the intersection of Massachusetts avenue and M street. The house will be the home of the senator and his family during his term.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—California, fair weather; north Pacific coast, light rain.

THE COLVILLE COUNTRY.

But little is known of that garden spot of northeastern Washington territory, the beautiful Colville valley, the paradise of the Hudson Bay Company's trappers, that caused them to marry the dusky maidens of the Columbia river Indians, and make it their future homes, as the bountiful crop of half-breeds now arriving at manhood and womanhood fully testify. The writer has just returned from an extended tour of northeastern Washington, and will describe the country from a practical point of view. Starting from Spokane Falls we took the stage for Fort Spokane, sixty miles northwest of Spokane Falls. Passing through Deep Creek falls, and Davenport, we saw some fine farming lands between these two places, and from the stacks of grain on every ranch, they must have been blessed with a good harvest. Everybody we talked with seemed to be satisfied and doing well. The stage stops for dinner at Courtright's, or "California ranch," and we partook of the best dinner eaten on the Pacific slope; fact!

Fort Spokane is situated on an elevated bench a short distance from the Spokane river, and some two miles from the Columbia—a nice location for a post—but the sand and dust was shoe-mouth deep. Here we met THE OREGONIAN's correspondent, Mr. Blake, in search of information regarding the "Great Bend" country. Blake is an indefatigable interviewer, as Lieut. Bendham was put through a cross-fire of questions that were appalling. From Spokane we went to Fort Colville. Through the kindness of Lieutenant Wilson, who was in command of a detachment of cavalry, we were assigned a seat in the escort wagon. By the wagon road it is 100 miles to Colville. We were four days making the trip. The second night we camped at Walker's. I was surprised to find a large frame house and barns and a fine farm under a high state of cultivation. Walker settled here in 1860. He was a great tillicum of General Sherman before the war, and related many anecdotes of old times. From Walker's prairie on to Fort Colville it is a succession of prairie and timber. The Colville valley is some fifty or sixty miles long, and from one to four miles wide, of a rich black soil that produces from four to six tons of hay to the acre, and wheat equal to the Palouse country. The valley is well watered and there is plenty of timber; in fact, it is the best watered and timbered country in all Washington territory. Mr. Stitzel, local land agent, stated that there is room for four or five hundred families. Some thirty families settled here this last summer, and next year will see a great rush to that favored spot.

At present there are two small trading points, Chewelah and Colville, twenty-five miles apart. The Colville river runs the length of the valley and furnishes fine water power for mills, etc. Game is plenty, grouse in particular, as the constant bang! bang! of Dr. Robinson's shotgun brought abundance of the ruffled game to the ground a "bleeding mass of flesh and feathers."

For emigrants we know of no better place to settle. Here nature has been lavish in furnishing everything necessary for the comfort and necessity of man. At Fort Colville we took leave of Lieutenant Wilson and Dr. Robinson, and two more polite and agreeable officers are hard to find. Many thanks for their acts of kindness. We bid adieu to beautiful Colville valley, and long for the time when we can make another trip to that favored region, for indeed it is "God's country," compared to all other portions of Washington territory.

TRAVELER.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Mahone Says the State was Carried by the Riot at Danville—His Opinion of the Result.

Special to New York Herald.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 8, 1883.

Senator Mahone was in his study this evening when a *Herald* representative called. Plunging *in medias res*, your correspondent asked the senator if he would favor him with some expression of his views concerning the recent election.

"I have very decided convictions as to the causes that led to this thing and as to the effect it will have, but I am not prepared to state them at this time," was the reply. "The consequences will be too far-reaching to be touched upon until matters shall have further developed. When a man fires the grass he ought to know beforehand what will be in the way of the flames."

"Have you any objection to state, senator, what, in your opinion, will be the effect of the result of this election upon the state, aside from the attitude or the fortunes of the two political parties that were engaged in the contests?" was next asked.

THE EFFECT OF THE RIOTS AT DANVILLE.

"One of the most important effects of this election will be the impression it will make upon the people of the north. Take this Danville affair, which, though it is by courtesy called a riot, is in reality nothing but murder—the diabolical, cold-blooded murder of six inoffensive negroes. Do you suppose that this will not cause an impression of the existence of a state of lawlessness in the state that will make people afraid to come here and settle in our midst? The first thing capital looks for is security of investment. The first thing the investor considers, particularly if it be his intention to live where his property is, is whether the community with whom he expects to cast his fortune is orderly and law abiding. Can it be imagined that people from the north will come among us as permanent residents if they cannot be assured that their lives at least will be safe? And it will not do to say that this thing was a spontaneous outburst of passion.

THE DANVILLE AFFAIR PRECONCERTED.

"It was preconcerted; they wanted a riot, and they got it. Look at the facts. A colored man, in order to make room on the sidewalk for a white lady, steps aside, and in doing so steps on a white man's toes. As he was polite enough in the first instance so he is now, and he apologizes for his inadvertence. His apology, however, is not accepted; a scuffle ensues; some one has drawn a pistol; the parties engaged in the scuffle fall to the ground; in the fall the pistol goes off, and this is a signal for a regular fusilade. Of course, no one is killed but negroes. That is always the case. With such a condition of things existing what can be the effect of an election in which the element that instigated this slaughter has been partly victorious, except to deter from settlement those who might add to the prosperity of the state, but in whom there has always been a lingering suspicion that life in the south is not particularly sure, and who by events like those I have spoken of, have had their fears intensified and their suspicions confirmed? I tell you, sir, fraud, intimidation and the corrupt use of money have brought about this thing."

Mahone Says He Was Not Supported by the Administration—Future Policy of the Readjusters.

Special to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—A correspondent of the *Times* who arrived here from Petersburg, Va., to-night, reports an interview with General Mahone, in which statements were made that will be surprising to those who believed that the readjusters had the active support of the national administration in the late campaign. The correspondent visited the readjuster leader last night at his home in Petersburg, and had a long talk with him over the election of last Tuesday. General Mahone, in spite of his always confident and exuberant manner, was found to be somewhat dispirited over the defeat of his party and at what he termed the "damned deceit and hypocrisy" of certain professed friends who had betrayed him at the last critical moment. "There never was a party," said he, "which had to fight against such odds as those that confronted the readjusters of Virginia at the late election. They had foes to fight on all sides. They had enemies within and without, and they had no allies upon whom they could rely for votes or money."

Upon being asked if his cause did not receive substantial encouragement from the administration, General Mahone answered, with characteristic fire:

"No, sir. We got the cold shoulder from everybody. While the papers were harping from day to day that I was only a tool of the administration, I received no recognition from President Arthur. So far as his actions were concerned, he did not seem to know that the fiercest fire ever waged, or that ever will be waged against bourbonism was in progress in Virginia, and that probably the future of the republican party depended upon the result. We got worse than no aid from the administration. Furloughs were even refused to Virginia clerks in Washington who wanted to go home to vote the readjuster ticket. I did not ask President Arthur for his recognition. I was credited with having it and supposed I would have it but he never spoke to me on the subject nor I to him. So while I did not have the advantage of the formidable influence I had to shoulder all the disadvantages of the popular belief that the administration was behind me. The leading republicans gave me no real support. They said, 'go it Mahone,' but there was no organized effort in my behalf, and while the republicans were willing to see me win they did not have sufficient interest in the campaign to pitch in and help me whip the enemy. Thus the readjusters have, in a certain sense, been slaughtered in the house of their friend."

"How about the statement, general, that you received heavy financial backing from the outside?" asked the correspondent.

"That is a lie," exclaimed the defiant readjuster. "That was one of the biggest lies told during the campaign. While the bourbons had a lavish supply of cash and spent it on all sides we were constantly cramped for means to meet the necessary expenses of the campaign. Twenty thousand dollars will cover every cent that was spent by the readjusters. Of this amount I contributed $12,000 myself. A friend in New York voluntarily and much to my surprise sent a check. Three personal friends of mine in Washington contributed to the fund. About $8000 were thus collected, and with the $12,000 given by me made up the $20,000."

"Suppose, general," asked the correspondent, "you had been properly supported by your professed friends and allies, would you have carried Virginia by 20,000 majority?"

"If I had gotten the support that I had a right to expect, bourbonism would have been exterminated forever in Virginia."

When asked as to what the future policy of the readjusters would be, General Mahone said, with some significance that it would require a good deal of consideration to come to a decision on that point. The fight with the bourbon democrats has been so bitter that fraternization with them seemed impossible. On the other hand, the republicans had shown that they did not want the readjusters. Thus it seemed that the readjusters had no real friends in either party, and at the present time there did not appear to be any special reason for seeking alliance with either.

The Largest Grain Vessel Known.

Baltimore Sun.

The largest grain vessel known to have visited Baltimore is the British steamship Monkseaton, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Captain William Weightman, now lying at Henderson's wharf, Fell's Point. She is 325 feet between perpendiculars, 39 feet 6 inches beam and 26 feet 6 inches depth of hold, and has a carrying capacity of 4200 tons. As soon as sealed the Monkseaton will load grain. It is calculated that she will take out 15,000 quarters or 125,000 bushels from Baltimore for Europe. She came here in ballast from New York, where she delivered 3160 hogsheads and 4724 bags of sugar from Matanzas, Cuba, which was the largest cargo of that article ever taken to that port in a ship's bottom. This great vessel is manned by but thirty-six men.

General Sherman and the Presidency.

From an Interview.

"Accept a presidential nomination? No, sir; not much. Don't you suppose I know what it means if they nominate me? The politicians don't care anything about me and if they should nominate me it would only be because they thought they couldn't win with any one else. I've got too old to be made a cat's paw of by politicians. I have had a good office, been for years at the head of my profession, have ample provision for the rest of my days, and I don't think I'd sell myself out for that bubble."

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,

Unequaled.

Dr. R. M. Alexander, Fannettsburgh, Pa., says: "I think Horsford's Acid Phosphate is not equaled in any other preparation of phosphorus."

A Clearer Vision.

New York Sun.

The events of Tuesday have removed all doubt, if any existed before, in the minds of intelligent people, that the election of 1884 will not be a holiday festival for the democracy. In that struggle they will not be able to have everything according to their own fancy and their own pleasure.

A sound mind goes very seldom without a sound digestion, and nothing contributes to it more than the use of Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer and invigorator, manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Death of a Well-Known Journalist.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.

Paschal Coggins, a well known journalist of the Pacific coast, died this morning from the result of a pistol wound inflicted with suicidal intent October 17. He is said to have been demented at the time.

I was a sufferer from Catarrh for fifteen years, with distressing pains over my eyes. The disease worked down upon my lungs. I used Ely's Cream Balm, with gratifying results; am apparently cured.—Z. C. Warren, Rutland, Vt.

"Allowed Sometimes."

Chicago Times.

Several Chinamen have surreptitiously landed on the Pacific coast, and the prospect that they may earn an honest dollar or two fills the native laborer with unspeakable alarm.

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills for the cure of neuralgia are a success."—Dr. G. P. Holman, Christiansburg, Va. Fifty cents at druggists.

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

Matthew Arnold finds the American daily newspaper "fragmentary." Must have got hold of a sample edition of the New York Herald.—Hartford Post.

Mr. Mahone of Virginia, may die before the end of another year. If he does he will miss hearing himself spoken of as "that Mahone who was crushed flat."—Detroit Free Press.

Neighbors who love each other as they love strychnine have a way of throwing into each other's yard old bottles marked, "Presented to the finder."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A scene in Chicago: "I have just heard that you were married last month; allow me to congratulate you." "Thank you. Yes, I was married last month, and I have just obtained a divorce." "Indeed! Allow me to congratulate you." "Thank you."—Philadelphia Call.

A lady in Toronto got to laughing over some amusing incident, and could not stop. Finally a doctor was called in, and he could not quiet her, and she might have died laughing if a telegram had not arrived saying that her husband's mother was coming on a short visit.

The bishop of Peterborough, Doctor Magee, is a very enthusiastic advocate of temperance, and some little time ago he succeeded in inducing a worthy, but not very abstemious Hibernian, laborer to take the pledge. Shortly afterwards the bishop met his convert, to his dismay, in a condition of advanced intoxication. "How is this, Pat?" asked the pained bishop. "I thought that you were a teetotaler." "So I am, your reverence," answered the undaunted one, "so I am a teetotaler, but I'm not a bigoted one."

BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

VITALIZED PHOSPHITES!

Little children who suffer from scarlet fever, measles, or other debilitating diseases, frequently become the victims of nervousness. This nervousness is induced by the foul disease robbing the system of all its nerve-sustaining elements. These little victims of nervousness soon recover their health and playfulness if the nerve-forming element, VITALIZED PHOSPHITES, is given to them. VITALIZED PHOSPHITES aids greatly in the bodily and mental growth of infants and children.

By druggists or mail, $1.

F. CROSBY & CO., Sixth Ave., N. Y.

CATARRH

SANDFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved.

Choking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste and hearing restored, and ravages checked.

Coughs, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.

One bottle of Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, a pure distillation of Witch Hazel, Am. Pine, Ca. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

POND'S EXTRACT

ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.

For Inflammation, Hemorrhages, Rheumatism, Neralgia, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sores, Sprains, Piles, Insect Bites and Stings, &c.

CAUTION.—See that the words "Pond's Extract" are blown in each bottle, inclosed in a buff-colored wrapper, bearing our landscape trade-mark—none other is genuine.

Pond's Extract is Never Sold in Bulk.

HAVE IT IN YOUR HOMES.

THE WONDERFUL STECK

[illegible] Giant

PIANO

Can be seen at the salesrooms of Gardner Bros., wholesale and retail dealers in Pianos, Organs and Musical Merchandise. Agents for famous Knabe Piano. 163 Front st., bet. Morrison and Yamhill, Portland, Or.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Though shaken in every joint and fiber with fever and ague, or bilious remittent, the system may yet be freed from the malignant virus with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Protect the system against it with this beneficent anti-spasmodic, which is furthermore a supreme remedy for liver complaint, constipation, dyspepsia, debility, rheumatism, kidney troubles and other ailments.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

VON BULOW'S

GERMAN DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Is a certain cure for Dyspepsia.

Is a certain cure for Constipation.

Is a certain cure for Indigestion.

Is a never-failing Appetizer.

It induces a Clear Brain and an Active Liver.

It makes the Eyes Bright and the Complexion Clear.

ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

Of its merits. It is not a panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but it will afford prompt relief in all the forms of DYSPEPSIA, and its use effects a

CERTAIN CURE.

For sale by all druggists. Ask for it.

ELECTRICITY IS THE LIFE!

These Belts cure diseases that medicine aggravates and makes worse. It fills the blood with Electricity. Its power strengthens the entire body. Hundreds of the leading physicians are using and recommending these Belts. This modern improved Belt not only restores the debilitated, weak and emaciated system to full health, but it enlarges to both sexes the pleasures of life, sexually, mentally and physically. It grapples with disease, and overcomes it by transforming Electricity into the weakened life forces, and thus restoring health and vigor. Only scientific Electric Belt in America that sends the electricity and magnetism through the body and can be recharged in an instant by the patient. Sweeping the continent from ocean to ocean. Cures diseases where all else fails. Whole families can wear the same belt. One thousand dollars reward for one that cannot be recharged and the electricity felt instantly by the patient. Warranted for one year. Beware of those swindling false claims. My Belt received two Gold Medals at the California State Fair, also at the Denver Exposition, I challenge any one to show the same. We administer in our Fine Electric instruments, which cost us $1000, every system of Hot Baths with Medical Electricity. Consult the Doctor, free. We keep the best Electric Belts made in the United States (6 different kinds), and Electric Trusses. Write or come and see us.

ELECTRIC BELT CO.,

133½ Third st., Portland, Or.—P. O. Box [illegible]

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, 1883.

SATURDAY'S LOCAL NEWS.

[From the Sunday Oregonian.]

The British ship Blengfell, grain laden, crossed out yesterday.

Warren M. Poorman, of the San Francisco Journal of Commerce, is in the city.

W. A. Newell, Jr., and Walter Newell, sons of Gov. Newell, of Washington Territory, arrived from the east, and left for Olympia yesterday.

Harry Wood was arrested last evening by Policeman Collins on a charge of being a deserter from the First cavalry, stationed at Cœur d'Alene.

A. Mitchell, assistant chief engineer of the Northern Pacific railroad, accompanied by his wife and son, Geo. R. Mitchell, arrived here Friday morning from the east.

E. P. Cleveland, until lately one of the proprietors of the Bodie (Cal.) *Free Press*, is in the city, and will probably remain some time. He intends locating somewhere in the northwest.

Chas. Rivers, a lad of 14 living near the corner of Ninth and K streets, while playing near the pits dug by the Terminal Company near Albina, fell into one nearly forty feet deep, but escaped with slight bruises.

To correct a wrong impression, it should be said that the costs in the Stouffs case were not paid, directly or indirectly, by H. B. Litt. This is upon the statement of Madame Stouffs' attorneys, at whose solicitation Litt signed the satisfaction of the injury sustained.

A gentleman called at the auditor's office yesterday to ascertain how many licensed saloons were running in this city. Mr. Curry in his usual bland style overhauled his books and informed the inquirer that he made the number out 140. The stranger proved to be a temperance lecturer collecting information for a discourse.

BROKE A SHOULDER BLADE.

Yesterday afternoon C. A. Forsburg, a hod carrier, employed on the new hotel, missed his footing while walking on a scaffold and fell with his hod full of bricks to the basement, breaking his right collar bone and receiving other injuries. He was carried to the office of Dr. Saylor who attended him, and he was then taken home.

PASSENGERS DUE TO-MORROW.

The following west bound passengers passed Garrison, the junction of the Utah and Northern and Northern Pacific, yesterday, to arrive here Monday morning: R. A. Greeno, wife and daughter of Salem, to Salem, Oregon; U. R. Bigley and wife of Malatta, to Malatta, W. T., Maria Mitchell Blackfoot of Rutland, to Portland; James Whitney of Butteville and W. Buskey, to Butteville, Oregon.

CHANGED QUARTERS.

J. D. Biles, the agent for the O. R. & N. Co., Oregon Improvement Co. and N. P. Terminal Co., and J. M. Fox, coal agent, have removed from the O. R. & Co.'s building to rooms 2 and 3 in the overland ticket office at Ash street dock. Mr. Biles has transferred to his new quarters his petrified turtle, his tack hammer of the stone age, and a stone flat-iron used in doing up the linen of prehistoric man.

TOOK HIS DEPARTURE.

Chas. E. Bartlett, a carriage maker at the corner of Second and Salmon streets, has disappeared, and is supposed to have left for foreign climes. Last Sunday the *Welcome* published a letter from a Texas woman, who claimed to be a former wife, charging Bartlett with bigamy, having married her before he was divorced from wife No. 1. She also accused him of running away with considerable of her money. It is supposed that Bartlett fled to avoid prosecution.

THE AGENT WILL STICK.

Renewed efforts have been made by the hotel keepers to gain admission for their runners into the trains of the O. R. & N. Co., or to prevent the agent of the United Carriage and Baggage Transfer Company from such privileges. They did not have the effect of causing the agent's removal from trains, but he was forbidden to solicit for any particular hotel, and was ordered to confine his soliciting exclusively to busses and the transfer of baggage.

CHEWED HIS CHIN.

David Cooper appeared at the police office yesterday afternoon, his features done up in variegated colors and bumps of various sizes, and a portion of his chin hanging by a shred. He complained that one William Webb, who lives in a scow at the Albina ferry, had gone to Gore's saloon, near by, with him, and that after they had imbibed a quantity of the stuff sold there Webb did unlawfully assault and beat him and did bite him on the chin. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Webb and he was landed in jail, Cooper being held as a witness against him.

CHINESE THEATER SUSPENDED.

The Chinese theater at the corner of Second and Alder streets has suspended publication or payment or operation, or, in other words, the troupe have hung up their fiddles and their bows. The management are out and injured to the amount of $4000. The theater has been leased by the company who are managing the new theater, and it is their intention to play in the two theaters on alternate weeks. Residents in the vicinity of these places will now have a rest, part of the time at least. It seems that theatrical managers among the Chinese are liable to the same misfortunes as their Caucasian brethren.

FAILURE IN ALBINA.

Burch Bros., general merchandise dealers, were attached yesterday by Portland creditors for $6000. A second attachment was subsequently put on by San Francisco creditors. The firm have been doing a good business, but gave too much credit for the capital they employed. Distrust between Portland and San Francisco creditors as to each other's action precipitated the attachment suits. Liabilities are about $15,000, of which about $9000 is held here. Nominal assets are equal to the liabilities, the stock being valued at $6000, and outstanding accounts the same. Principal creditors here are: Murphy, Grant & Co., William Dunbar, Allen & Lewis, Akin, Selling & Co., Fleischner, Mayer & Co., Corbett, Failing & Co. and several others.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL TROUBLE.

The bungling of mails on the Northern Pacific railroad is in a fair way to be stopped, in spite of the efforts of Superintendent Thompson to crowd his theory that there are already men enough to handle the matter. Mr. Jameson, who is coming over the road and to look into the trouble, will come most likely with a predetermined purpose to establish the Thompsonian theory of a "conspiracy" among the postal clerks, but if he comes with his eyes open, and persists in his purpose, he will not get back to Washington any too soon to resign; for the complaints will grow worse and more frequent under the present arrangement. Though intimately associated in Washington with the superintendent, Mr. Jameson has got too good sense to risk his reputation by leaving the road with so few clerks. The fact is that both the postmaster general and Superintendent Thompson have been misled.

ALL ABOUT A CHIMNEY.

A little trouble occurred yesterday between C. Ryan, of the St. Lawrence hotel and Mr. Bunting, the owner of the building. Ryan is lessee of the upper story, which he uses as a hotel, and Bunting, it seems, has leased a portion of the lower story as a restaurant. It became necessary to put up a chimney outside of the building for the accommodation of the restaurant, and Ryan objected to it going up through a porch attached to his part of the building. He took a stand over the site of the proposed chimney and put a stop to proceedings. As he only offered a passive resistance, there seemed no excuse for arresting him, but he was persuaded to accompany policeman Wing to the station, where the matter was talked over. No charge was booked against Ryan, but no understanding was arrived at. Ryan nailed a board over the hole through which the chimney was intended to rise, and the matter of building it is still in abeyance.

INCOMING PASSENGERS.

The Queen of the Pacific sailed from San Francisco for Portland Saturday, with the following passengers:

A Malpas
D Dwyer
D W Atwood
E H Mendenhall
F Ray
H Gerson
J N King
Dr S Cox
T Ryre
Mrs L A Mead
H H Herbet
H Veppen
H G Sawyer
P W Keck
C Hawthorne
Mrs A A Adams
Miss A Thayer
Mrs Brehner
T Godfrey
L W Oulmette
H Black
T A Worthheimer
R Sheridan
M Dannerbaum
A F Espenold
S Kohn
G Hanson
Miss D Hanson
S J Holmes
Miss E Mourse
G Trombly
Mrs Olsen
Mrs A L Adams
Mrs G Robinson
J F McNaught
G W Best and wife

R D Hodge, Bellt
J Kane, New Tacoma
T Larsen, S F
T Horrigan, S F
J Larsen, S F

THE LIQUOR CASES.

How the Schneider and Season Cases were Argued Before the Supreme Court.

Our citizens are greatly interested in the cases of Oliver Season and H. Schneider vs. The City of Portland, now under consideration by the supreme court, as they involve the validity of the liquor ordinances of this city, and a brief history of the trial of the cases will prove of interest to all.

The cases came up at 10 o'clock on Thursday, Messrs. Drake, Stephens and Knight appearing for the appellants and Hon. Richard Williams and Ralph Dement for the city, Julius Moreland having been called to San Francisco on important business. Colonel Knight had been employed by the liquor men at the last moment. It was agreed that both cases should be argued at the same time as they involved the same points. The industry of Messrs Drake & Stephens was evinced by the voluminous briefs prepared, that in the Schneider case containing over seventy pages and the one in the Season case over forty pages.

Colonel Drake opened the case for the appellant. He spoke till 12 o'clock, when the court adjourned. At 1 o'clock court convened and Colonel Drake resumed his argument. He had started out with a lengthy history of the case, going back to the time when the constitution of Oregon was framed. The first point he endeavored to make was that the bill for the city charter not having been read a third time before being passed by the legislature, was not a law, and, of course, any ordinance based upon it was invalid.

At 1:30 the chief justice, seeing that the argument was likely to prove interminable, of his own volition, made an order equally dividing the time to be consumed in argument between opposing counsel. Colonel Drake was in consequence compelled to close before finishing his argument, as court adjourned at 4:45. Having wasted so much time in preliminary argument the learned counsel failed to reach the gist of his subject. A special evening session was called at 7:30 o'clock, when Richard Williams opened argument for the respondent. His first move was to show how superficial Colonel Drake's examination of records had been, by proving that the bill for the charter had been read a third time on the 19th of October, and passed the next day. This was a clincher and showed how much of the valuable time of the court Colonel Drake had wasted over a matter which, even if it had been sustained would have been unimportant. Mr. Williams then proceeded to discuss seriatim the few material points raised by appellant's brief. In a few terse sentences the fallacy of appellant's argument was shown, and he then presented the case of the city as it appeared in the printed brief which was short and concise. Court adjourned at 9 o'clock.

Court convened at 10 o'clock next morning when Mr. Williams again took up his argument, concluding at 11 o'clock. As the time was growing short and counsel for appellant had been obliged to close on the opening argument sooner than he had intended, counsel for the city waived their right to further argument, except in case new points were raised, in order that counsel for the liquor dealers might have the fullest possible time to orally set forth the merits of their cases.

At 11 o'clock Colonel N. B. Knight commenced the closing argument for the liquor dealers. He places his reliance upon the one proposition, that the liquor ordinance so-called, was an attempt on the part of the city to acquire jurisdiction over the person of the liquor seller, whereas the power conferred by the charter contemplated jurisdiction only over the places where liquor was sold. In support of this and resulting propositions he relied on the recent decision of Judge Deady in the tax cases, the fallacy of the application of which argument had been anticipated by the counsel for the city. The usual noon recess coming on, Colonel Knight concluded his argument at 2 o'clock. No new points having arisen requiring refutation, or which had not been anticipated in the opening argument for the city, the case was submitted to the court.

During the whole argument the closest attention was paid by the court and copious notes were taken. Councilman Gerdes, Ben Norden and H. Schneider were present as representatives of the liquor dealers. Gerdes was the most interested of the trio of spectators, because in him was represented both sides of the case; the law-making and the law-breaking side. Whenever counsel for the city made a strong point, he smiled at the favorable aspect for the municipality he was chosen to represent, and when the liquor dealers seemed to advance a point, he smiled to think that Gerdes' prospects were brightening. In any aspect of the case he remained serene and happy.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Villard Shares Advance Sharply, but Afterwards Suffer a Decline.

New York, Nov. 17.—The announcement that the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company had given formal notice of its withdrawal from the Iowa pool excited an unfavorable influence on the stock market to-day. Manitoba declined 3⅝ per cent. to 97¾. This stock was also affected by reports that parties interested in the St. Paul road were buying in its territory, and that the Manitoba had notified the company in question that if building did not cease, it would retaliate by extending its lines in St. Paul territory.

In the afternoon there was a sharp rise in Villards, on attempts to cover by shorts. The impression prevails that all matters pertaining to the new second mortgage bonds have been satisfactorily arranged. Oregon Transcontinental rose 1⅜ to 49⅞, Northern Pacific 1⅛ to 30⅝, and preferred 2⅞ to 64⅜. At one time there was a difference of ⅜ to ½ in cash and the regular way, in preferred stocks. The rise in Villards strengthened the remainder of the active list, which rallied ¼ to 1 per cent.

In final sales the improvement was lost. As compared with last night, closing prices are down ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent for the general list, and 2¼ for Manitoba. The bears made but little impression on Northern Pacific to-day, which closed 1.6 lower at 87⅞.

The net earnings of the Union Pacific Company for ten months of this year are about $450,000 less than for the corresponding per cent. of the previous year. Earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande railway the second week in November were $340,000, an increase over the same week in 1882. Earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul road the second week in November were $548,000, an increase of $70,519; Northwestern $518,400, an increase of $81,600; St. Paul and Omaha $134,100, an increase of $8400.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

HELD TO ANSWER FOR ELECTION FRAUDS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.—James Dobson has been held to bail for issuing fraudulent tax receipts on election day, and George Holland, colored, has been held for voting upon a tax receipt on which the name of another person had been erased and Holland's substituted. These prosecutions were brought by "the committee of one hundred." A member of that body said the investigation convinced the committee that a well defined plot had been made at the recent election to defeat candidates indorsed by the committee, and numbers of bogus tax receipts had been distributed over the city. The committee had information that the receipts were made in New York. They expected to secure the plates upon which the fraudulent documents were printed. It is hinted that other arrests will follow.

A WHISKY SELLER'S STOCK DESTROYED.

Romney, Ind., Nov. 17.—At midnight a band of citizens, masked, went to the drug store of G. C. Sutton and bound him, and then destroyed his stock and totally wrecked the building. Sutton sold whisky, and the destruction of his property was made on that account.

A DEFAULTER CONVICTED.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Frederick H. Kerr, cashier for Preston Kean & Co., bankers, who fled February, 1883, short $40,000 in his accounts, and was captured after a long chase in Peru, South America, was convicted and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary here to-day.

FIRES.

STEAMSHIP WHARVES BURNED.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.—The American line steamship company's wharves were destroyed by fire this evening. The pier is enclosed by a large frame building. The lower floors were used for the storage of freight, and the upper stories as a temporary home for emigrants. The watchman was lighting the gas with a lamp attached to a pole, when the lamp fell and rolled between some bales of cotton. The cotton ignited, and in a short time the structure stood in flames. The fire spread rapidly. Thousands of dollars worth of goods awaiting shipment on the steamer Lord Clive were swept away. Three alarms were sounded, and brought to the scene three-fourths of the department of the city. Tugs on the river also lent assistance, towing to places of safety vessels lying close to the fire. The steamer Indiana narrowly escaped. The fire burned over three hours. The buildings were almost entirely destroyed. Loss, nearly $100,000; partially insured.

FREIGHT DEPOT DESTROYED.

Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 17.—A fire this morning in the freight depot of the New Jersey Central railroad at Communipaw destroyed the freight depot, twenty box cars, loaded, and a vast quantity of miscellaneous freight.

SPORTING NOTES.

YOUTHFUL PRIZE-FIGHTERS WITH SULLIVAN.

Chicago, Nov 17.—The Sullivan sloging combination gave another exhibition here to-night, witnessed by 4000 or 5000 people, with the usual characteristics with the regular programme. Two little boys, aged respectively 7 and 8, were put in the ring, and pounded each other according to the rules of the prize ring.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price Twenty-five cents a bottle

A true assistant to nature in [illegible] to perfect health, thus enabling it to resist disease, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

GENERAL NEWS.

Eight Thousand Iron Workers Thrown Out of Employment.

WAR IN WESTERN FREIGHT RATES PROBABLE.

Justice Harlan's Dissenting Opinion in the Civil Rights Cases—Philadelphia Men Charged with Election Frauds, Etc.

Eight Thousand Men Thrown Out of Employment.

Pittsburg, Nov. 17.—Workmen in the iron mills are filled with the gloomiest forebodings and apprehensions for the future, by the announcement to-night that a number of mills had closed down, owing to a lack of orders and the general unsatisfactory condition of the iron trade. The mills referred to were three owned by Oliver Bros. & Phillips, the Superior rail mills, operated by the Kloman heirs, and Moorehead & McLean's puddling department. White, Shoenberger & Co. notify its employes that after Monday the mill will run single instead of double, turn by turn. By these suspensions over 8000 men are thrown out of employment, just at the beginning of winter, and fears are entertained that if the trade does not improve very soon, others will be obliged to close down also. The only reasons assigned for the suspension is lack of orders and prevailing low prices. Oliver Bros. & Phillips say that they may resume in a few days, but cannot tell. The others say they will not start up until the trade shows considerable improvement.

A special from Johnstown, Pennsylvania, to-night says: "The Cambria Iron Company have notified their 6,000 employes that on December 1 wages in all departments will be reduced 10 per cent, owing to the depression in the trade."

Mr. Schoenmaker Makes a Correction.

New York, Nov. 17.—Mr. Schoonmaker, whose name has been connected with the discussion of the cable service, as developed in the Central News suit in London, said to-day, when interviewed by a representative of the Philadelphia *Press*, that the papers had misrepresented the conversation. What he did say was that he had never sent out a cable that he did not receive from cable lines. He said further, that his arrangement was thus: He is supplying two classes of service by cable, one to the United Press Association and one to such associated press papers as choose to buy. He has an agent in London, who makes up his report, which he supplies to the United States and addresses it "U. P. A.," and another agent who prepares matter for special cables, which he sells to the associated press papers. The address of this is "City," and the copy is delivered to Mr. Schoonmaker personally, while the other goes to the United Press general office. There is, therefore, no connection between the two reports, except that implied by his personal connection with both services.

More Mormon Proselytes.

Kansas City, Nov. 17.—Elder Morgan, of the Mormon church, passed through the city to-day, en route to Salt Lake, with seventy-eight recruits from the southern states. The proselytes are of the most ignorant class, and appear to have no idea of Mormonism. They say they have been promised homes, with no restriction in choice of religion.

Will Reduce Wages.

Reading, Pa., Nov. 17.—Owing to a continued decline in iron the Pottstown Iron Company of Pottstown, employing several hundred hands, have announced a reduction in wages of 10 per cent, beginning December 1. Other mills in the Schuylkill valley contemplate similar action.

Speakership Estimates.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—The *Tribune* this morning, based on interviews with democratic congressmen throughout the country, reviews the prospects of speakership contestants, and estimates that the first ballot will be substantially as follows: Carlisle, 97; Randall, 52; Cox, 46.

Freight Depot Burned.

New York, Nov. 16.—A fire is burning in the vicinity of the New Jersey Central railroad depot, Jersey City. The locality is isolated; no boats are running there, to or from the New York side. At this hour it is reported that the building burning is the railroad freight house.

Quarantined Against Smallpox.

Cairo, Ill., Nov. 17.—New Burnside, Ill., has quarantined against Stone Fort and surrounding country. Smallpox has been prevalent at Stone Fort for several days, and to-day three new cases are reported in the country.

Personal.

Bradford, Pa., Nov. 16.—General Grant and a party of Mexican railroad capitalists made a trip yesterday to Kinzua viaduct, the highest railroad bridge in the world.

Nickerson's Resignation Accepted.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Major Nickerson's resignation has been accepted by the president, to take effect November 15th.

Bank Statement.

New York, Nov. 17.—Reserve increase, $1,932,400. Banks now hold $3,673,175 above legal requirements.

WAR OF RATES THREATENED.

The Action of the St. Paul Road Creates Dire Confusion—The Pool Account Squared.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—The formal notice given by the St. Paul road, of its intention to withdraw from the Omaha pool, has provoked great excitement in railroad circles. A break in Omaha rates has been looked upon as sure to involve the entire western business. The present move of the St. Paul road is deemed by competing lines as an open threat of battle, and that an uncompromising fight will follow unless the demands it will likely make of other river roads are acceded to. The published statement is made here that the St. Paul road has carried most of the western cattle coming to this market, under an agreement made by a combination of western ranchmen. After an attempt had been made to secure better terms from the pool its possible hope was that this would result in a rupture between the roads. It is stated a combination of cattle men offered to put up an enormous sum of money, and guarantee to send all their cattle over the line, provided it would give the combination special rates. Having failed to make terms with any one line, or the pool proper, the other course was pursued of shipping cattle over a single line. Officers of competing roads decline to make any statement this morning beyond a declaration that a truce will certainly be maintained for thirty days, and that nothing will be done in the meantime, when an effort will be made to avoid an open fight. Said one prominent official: "Of course if we cannot agree upon terms we will have to fight it out, and everybody knows what that means."

THE ST. PAUL SQUARES ITS ACCOUNT.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad Company, this afternoon, paid over to the Iowa pool $90,000, disputed surplus earnings, and $80,000 additional, which squares the pool account to date. Officials of the company, however, still adhere to their purpose to leave the pool, under the circumstances. A war of rates, after a lapse of thirty days, is deemed inevitable.

THE NEW TIME.

New York, Nov. 16.—At noon on Sunday all clocks on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad between New York and Washington and New York and Pittsburg will be changed to conform to the new standard time. Eastern standard time will be adopted, that hour for running all trains east of Pittsburg and Erie, and under the Central standard time all trains will be run west of Pittsburg. All trains will be run west of Pittsburg on standard time. All the leading roads throughout the country will adopt the new time, as provided by recent railroad conventions. Many cities will adopt the new time.

Topeka, Nov. 17.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe commence to-morrow to operate the road by Central time, for west of Dodge City, Kas., and beyond that point by mountain time.

St. Paul, Nov. 17.—The new time is twelve minutes and thirty-six seconds faster than the present. The Minneapolis and St. Louis is the only road that adopts the new time to-morrow. Other roads adopt it a week from to-morrow. The Missouri Pacific has not decided.

THE DISSENTING VOICE.

Justice Harlan's Opinion on the Recent Civil Rights Cases

Washington, Nov. 17.—Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court, in his dissenting opinion in the civil rights cases, says: "Opinion in these cases proceeds upon grounds entirely too narrow and artificial. The substance and spirit of the recent amendments to the constitution have been sacrificed by subtle and ingenious verbal criticism. Constitutional provisions adapted in the interest of liberty, and for the purpose of securing, through national legislation if need be, rights inhering in the state of freedom and belonging to American citizenship, have been so construed as to defeat the ends the people desired to accomplish, which they attempted to accomplish, and which they supposed they had accomplished by changes in their fundamental law. The court has departed from the familiar rule requiring, in interpretation of constitutional provisions, that the full extent be given to the intent with which they were adopted.

CONGRESS MAY PROTECT THE NEGRO.

The power conferred by the amendment does not rest on implication or inference and the power to enforce it by appropriate legislation was expressly granted. Congress, therefore, may enact laws to protect the colored people against the deprivation on account of their race, of any civil rights enjoyed by other free men in a state, and such legislation may be of a direct and a primary character, operating on states, their officers and agents, and on those wielding power under the state. The national legislature may, without transcending the limits of the constitution, do for human liberty and the fundamental rights of American citizenship what it did, with the sanction of the supreme court, for the protection of slavery and the rights of masters of fugitive slaves.

PUBLIC PLACES AGENTS OF A STATE.

In every historical sense applicable to the practical enforcement of the fourteenth amendment, railroad corporations, keepers of inns, and managers of places of amusement are agents of a state, because amenable to public regulation, and a denial by these instrumentalities to a citizen, because of his race, of that equality of civil rights secured him by law, is a denial by states, and the supreme law of the land has decreed that no authority shall be exercised in this country on a basis of discrimination, in respect to civil rights against freemen and citizens, because of their race, color or previous condition of servitude. The assumption that the general government cannot, in opposition to hostile state laws, or hostile state proceedings, actively interfere for the protection of any rights, privileges and immunities secured by the fourteenth amendment is unauthorized by its language."

THE TURF.

CONFERENCE OF JOCKEY CLUBS CALLED.

Louisville, Nov. 17.—The Lexington, Latonia, Washington Park and Chicago Driving Park and Jockey clubs, and leading breeders of the south and west, have accepted a call of the Louisville Jockey club, for a turf conference, for the purpose of adopting a uniform scale of weights and rules and to consult as to the adoption of most stringent measures and laws to eradicate fraud and purify the turf.

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup," for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation; tasteless. 25c.

JOHN BARRETT,
45 First and 24 Ash street, Portland, Oregon

HIS OWN EXECUTOR.

A Well-Known Gentleman's Philanthropy and the Commotion Caused by One of His Letters.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

We published in our local columns yesterday morning a significant letter from a gentleman known personally or by reputation to nearly every person in the land. We have received a number of letters protesting against the use of our columns for such "palpable frauds and misrepresentations;" therefore, to confirm beyond a doubt the authenticity of the letter, and the genuineness of its sentiments, a reporter of this paper was commissioned to ascertain all possible facts in the matter. Accordingly he visited Clifton Springs, saw the author of the letter, and with the following result:

Dr. Henry Foster, the gentleman in question, is 63 or 64 years of age, and has an extremely cordial manner. He presides as superintendent over the celebrated sanitarium which accommodates over 500 guests and is unquestionably the leading health resort of the country. Several years ago this benevolent man wisely determined to be his own executor; and, therefore, turned over this magnificent property, worth $300,000, as a free gift to a board of trustees, representing the principal evangelical denominations. Among the trustees are Bishop A. C. Coxe, Protestant Episcopal, Buffalo; Bishop Mathew Simpson, Philadelphia, Methodist Episcopal; President M. B. Anderson, of the University of Rochester; Rev. Dr. Clark, Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston. The benevolent purpose of the institution is the care: 1st.—of evangelical missionaries and their families whose health has been broken in their work. 2nd.—of ministers, of any denomination, in good standing. 3d.—of members of any church, who otherwise would be unable to secure such care and treatment. The current expenses of the institution are met by the receipt from the hundreds of distinguished and wealthy people who every year crowd its utmost capacity. Here come men and women who were once in perfect health, but neglected the first symptoms of disease. The uncertain pains they felt at first were overlooked until their health became impaired. They little realized the danger before them, nor how alarming even trifling ailments might prove. They constitute all classes, including ministers and bishops, lawyers judges, statesmen, millionaires, journalists, college professors and officials from all parts of the land.

Drawing the morning *Democrat and Chronicle* from his pocket, the reporter remarked, "Doctor, that letter of yours has created a good deal of talk, and many of our readers have question its authenticity."

"To what do you refer?" remarked the doctor.

"Have you not seen the paper?"

"Yes, but I have not had time to read it yet.

The reporter thereupon showed him the letter, which was as follows:

Clifton Springs, Sanitarium Co.,
Clifton Springs, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1883.

Dear Sir: I am using Warner's Safe Cure, and I regard it as the best remedy for some forms of kidney disease that we have. I am watching with great care some cases I am now treating with it, and I hope for favorable results.

I wish you might come down yourself, as I would like very much to talk with you about your sterling remedy and show you over our institution. Yours truly, [Signed.] HENRY FOSTER, M. D.

"I do not see why anybody should be skeptical concerning that letter," remarked the doctor.

"Isn't it unusual for a physician of your standing and influence to commend a proprietary preparation?"

"I don't know how it may be with others, but in this institution we allow no person to dictate to us what we shall use. Our purpose is to cure the sick, and for that work we use anything we know to be valuable. Because I know Warner's Safe Cure is a very valuable preparation, I commend it. As its power is manifested under my use, so shall I add to the completeness of my commendation."

"Have you ever analyzed it, doctor?"

"We always analyze before we try any preparation of which we do not know the constituents. But analysis, you know, only gives the elements, it does not give the all important proportions. The remarkable power of Warner's Safe Cure undoubtedly consists in the proportions according to which its elements are mixed. While there may be a thousand remedies made of the same elements, unless they are put together in proper proportions, they are worthless as kidney and liver preparations.

"I hope some day to meet Mr. Warner personally, and extend fuller congratulations to him on the excellence of his preparations. I have heard much of him as the founder of the Warner Observatory, and as a man of large benevolence. The reputed high character of the man himself gave assurance to me in the first place that he would not put a remedy upon the market that was not trustworthy; and it was a source of a good deal of gratification to me to find out by actual experiment that the remedy itself sustained my impressions."

The conclusion reached by Dr. Foster is precisely the same found by Dr. Dio Lewis, Dr. Robert A. Gunn, ex-Surgeon-General Gallagher, and others, and proves beyond a doubt the great efficacy of the remedy which has awakened so much attention in the land, and rescued so many men, women and children from disease and death.

ENGLAND.

DE LESSEPS AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

Manchester, Nov. 17.—The city council and the chamber of commerce presented an address to De Lesseps to-day, in response to De Lesseps stated conference of engineers to be held in Paris shortly at which would be considered propositions to widen the Suez canal, and secure a depth of forty metres. He also promised that the conference would consider the question of canal dues.

WILL CONSIDER THE MATTER.

London, Nov. 17.—Earl Derby writes: "If the Australian conference decides that the annexation of the South Sea islands is desirable, the home government will consider whether and how far such annexation would be justifiable and practicable.

DE LESSEPS AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.—In an address, De Lesseps said a second canal across the Isthmus of Suez could only be constructed alongside the present one, with a liberal margin intervening for the strength of each one of the canals. They could then be used for ships bound to, and for ships returning from the Red sea. This was the only solution of the present difficulty.

FRANCE.

FERRY'S ASSAILANT NOT AN ANARCHIST.

Paris, Nov. 17.—Physicians who had examined the young man who had endeavored to shoot Prime Minister Ferry yesterday state that he is suffering from a recent attack of typhus fever. He does not belong to any anarchist society.

THREATS AGAINST THE CROWN PRINCE.

London, Nov. 17.—It is stated that the French communists of Barcelona, after vainly endeavoring to induce Catalan workmen to join them in an anti-German demonstration upon the arrival of the crown prince, threatened to carry the scheme into effect themselves.

ITALY.

THE UNITED STATES TO HAVE A PAPAL NUNCIO.

Rome, Nov. 17.—The *Diritto* says: It is stated that the vatican has consented to appoint a nuncio to the United States, in accordance with the wishes of the American bishops now in Rome. The *Diritto* expresses the opinion that the American congress will approve such an appointment.

GERMANY.

NOTES FROM BERLIN.

Berlin, Nov. 17.—The emperor's speech on the opening of the landtag will deal mainly with tax and customs reforms. It is understood to refer to press discussion on the church question.

The crown prince this morning left for Spain.

CHINA.

CHINESE RECRUITS BEING RAISED.

Shanghai, Nov. 17.—An aid-de-camp of Peng Yulin has arrived at Han Kow, to raise 20,000 volunteers for service, in the event of war with France. Foreigners in China are uneasy. The White Lilly society, a secret organization, is reported again active.

ADMIRAL COURBET'S INTENTIONS.

Paris, Nov. 17.—Official advices from Tonquin state that the military situation is unchanged. Admiral Courbet will remain within his present quarters, if the result of the attack upon Sontay and Bacninh appears doubtful.

WILL ACCEPT ENGLISH MEDIATION.

London, Nov. 17.—The *Morning Post* learns that the government of China is manifesting a willingness to accept English mediation, and that Prime Minister Ferry has notified the French ambassador to England that he will inform him shortly of the conditions on which France will accept mediation.

ARBITRATION ACCEPTED.

London, Nov. 16.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch says a collective arbitration of the powers most interested must prevent the war between France and China. Europe will be delighted to learn they have accepted the arbitration of England, Russia and America.

AFRICA.

CAPITAL OFFERED FOR ANOTHER CANAL.

Cairo, Nov. 17.—A syndicate of banks, represented by the Anglo-Egyptian Banking Company has offered to provide capital necessary to construct a new canal across the isthmus if the government will undertake to build it.

WEST INDIES.

DEATH FROM YELLOW FEVER.

Havana, Nov. 17.—There were eighteen deaths from yellow fever the past week. There has been a larger proportion of cases among the shipping than usual at this season probably owing to a continuance of the hot, damp weather.

MEXICO.

COTTON FACTORY BURNED.

Mexico, via Galveston, Nov. 17.—The San Fernando cotton factory, near here, was destroyed by fire to-day, and five operatives burned. Loss, $600,000.

REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished the Sunday Oregonian by J. Fred. Clark & Co., real estate agents:

The business for the past week, as shown by the county records, is much better than has appeared for some weeks past. The demand for cheap country properties still continues. The recorded transactions of the past week are as follows:

Caruthers and southward	3	deeds,	$72,209 35
City	8	"	46,401 00
Couch & Northward	8	"	36,100 00
Country and suburban	17	"	11,214 65
Albina	6	"	2,502 00
East Portland	9	"	801 00
Cemetery	3	"	112 00
B. for D. Couch	1	"	4,000 00
Right of way	1	"	99 00
U. S. deed	1	"	
Total		60 deeds,	$175,440 10

PACIFIC COAST.

"Black Bart" Sentenced to Six Years at San Quentin.

EXCITING SCENE IN A CALIFORNIA COURT.

Homicide Near Astoria—Death of a Mormon Apostle—An Ex-Governor Gives His Word of Honor—Etc.

CALIFORNIA.

Details of a Horrible Double Murder.

San Francisco, Nov. 17.—An Examiner Socorro, New Mexico, special gives details of a terrible shooting scrape, for which Joel H. Fowler and John Barnes were arrested. Fowler was already bound over for murder last week. A second warrant was served on him and Barnes for the murder of "Butcherknife Bill" and "Pony Deal," at Alamo ranch September 18. Yesterday Barnes, who is but 19 years old, confessed to the murders, and also that he helped rob the Clifton stage last May. He said he and Fowler on September 17 went to Lippard & Barbour's ranch to kill the two ranchers, but were prevented. While in that vicinity they heard that "Butcher Knife Bill" and "Pony Deal" had been inquiring for them, and they hunted them up. When they met Bill asked Barnes for a chew of tobacco; as Barnes put his hand in his pocket to get it Fowler, standing behind, put a load of buckshot in "Butcher Knife's" breast. The "Pony" jumped and ran, followed by Fowler. "Pony" managed to get inside of a house owned by a man named McGee. Barnes, who had waited behind, seeing "Butcherknife Bill" attempt to rise, sent another shot through his head. The two then laid seige to the house for "Pony." The owner (McGee) came up, and Fowler said he would give him $500 if he would get "Pony" out. McGee broke in the door, and was shot dead by "Pony." The house was then set on fire, and next morning the charred remains of "Pony" were taken out.

San Francisco Notes.

San Francisco, Nov. 17.—At a meeting last night of the state council of Union veterans, democratic legion, resolutions were adopted calling the attention of the people of the Pacific coast to recent judicial Chinese decisions, and of the desirability of the appointment of a commission to see that the act is properly and legally enforced.

A. J. Majors of San Jose, who has been on trial in Oakland, charged with being one of a party that robbed and murdered a Frenchman named Renowen, near Los Gatos, has been convicted of murder in the first degree. The death penalty will be pronounced on the 24th inst.

Guaymas dispatches announce that yellow fever has broken out anew in Hermosillo and Altata.

An Ex-Governor Gives His Word of Honor.

Ex-Governor Reigart of Wisconsin, subpœnaed to depose what he knew in the Sharon-Hill matter, stated that he had "very strong personal reasons" for not wishing to testify in the matter to-day. He refused to state his reasons, but promised, on his honor as a gentleman, to appear and testify next Saturday. General Burns opposed the continuance, but it was decided to grant the request.

Shipping Intelligence.

Cleared—Schooner American Girl, Moore, Port Townsend; Chas. H. Wells

Sailed—Steamer Queen of the Pacific, Ingalls, Portland

"Black Bart" Sentenced to Six Years.

Mokelumne Hill, Nov. 17.—Charles E. Bolton was brought before the superior court of this county to-day, Hon. C. V. Gottschalk presiding for the arraignment, and after the information had been read to him by the clerk, he entered a plea of guilty, and waived time for pronouncing judgment. Before sentence was passed Bolton made a statement to the court. He denied being "Black Bart," and declared that this was his first and should be his last offense against the law. He said that circumstances over which he had no control had urged him to the commission of the crime, and that he had yielded to temptation after several struggles. He implored the mercy of the court. The court thereupon, after stating to the prisoner the crime of which he stood self-convicted, and giving him a few words of admonition, sentenced him to six years' imprisonment at San Quentin.

Verdict of Not Guilty Returned.

Red Bluff, Nov. 17.—The jury in the case of Montgomery, charged with shooting Townsend, proprietor of the *Sentinel*, brought in a verdict of not guilty to-day. Great excitement followed the announcement. Montgomery's wife fainted. The verdict gives general satisfaction.

UTAH.

Death of a Mormon Apostle.

Salt Lake, Nov. 17.—A special from Bear Lake this afternoon says that Apostle C. C. Rich died at 2:30 P. M. He was one of the apostles of the Mormon church, and has been confined by illness for three years. His death is not unexpected.

STATE DISPATCHES.

Homicide on the Klaskanine River.

Astoria, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—News has reached here of an homicide on the Klaskanine river, near Kacum's farm. The report says that Jack Leonard, a well-known longshoreman, attempted to jump a land claim of a man named Leahy. Many quarrels ensued, culminating in Leahy shooting and killing Leonard. Further details are not received.

Death of a Stranger.

Astoria, Nov. 17.—(Special.)—E. C. Stringham, for several years depot agent of the Chicago, St. Paul and Milwaukee Railroad Company, last stationed at Webster, D. T., died here to-day. He arrived here sick, three weeks ago, trusting a change would benefit him. The Masonic fraternity will bury him to-morrow, as he was an honored member of the order. He leaves a wife and two children here.

OUR MOUNTAIN SPORTING, OR FIELD BOOT.
The Best Thing Ever Invented in the Boot Line

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EGGERT, YOUNG & CO., 100 First Street.
6nlm-m-th
(PACIFIC BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.)

CAUTION
To Piano Buyers.
THE ONLY REAL
DECKER PIANO
—IS THE—
Decker Bros.
KOHLER & CHASE,
Are the only authorized Agents for this coast.

THERE ARE MANY UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES who have copied the name of DECKER BROS. as near as they dare, and have put their cheap instruments upon the market, expecting to profit upon the popularity and unequaled merits of the DECKER PIANO.

The courts have punished some parties and forbid any of them to use the name "Decker" alone, as DECKER BROS. have the sole right to its use as a trade mark. Beware of deception and false representations. Apply to Kohler & Chase for further information. 13n-m-w-f-1m

158 Third street, Portland.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

There is about to appear in market a Cigarette and Tobacco called

GOLD BAR.

The manufacturers thereof assure the public that ITS EQUAL HAS NEVER BEEN IN MARKET. It has been secured at a great expense, and no trouble spared to make the above named CIGARETTES and TOBACCO superior to all now existing. It is for sale at all principal Cigar and Tobacco houses.

MAIN OFFICE, 419 BATTERY ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
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CEDAR LUMBER.
OCCIDENT CEDAR MILL CO.
Are now ready to furnish
Clear Cedar or Fir Lumber in lots to suit.
FLOORING, RUSTIC or CASING in any style.
W. K. TICHENOR, Manager,
Clatskanie, Columbia county, Or. 20olm

FLOORING, RUSTIC or CASING in any style.
W. K. TICHENOR, Manager,
Clatskanie, Columbia county, Or. 20olm

known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham st., New York.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS

SOMETHING NEW.
DOWN'S
SELF-ADJUSTING CORSETS.
The most comfortable Corset ever invented. It will shape itself to the form of the wearer. Is made of good materials, and is stayed with
Genuine Whalebones.
Price for those made of sateen....$1 50
Price for those made of coutil....1 75
This corset removes every excuse for wearing an uncomfortable or ill-fitting corset.
—To be had only of—
OLDS & KING,
186 First, bet. Yamhill and Taylor.

Just Received!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Misses and Children's Cloaks,
HAVELOCK AND NEWMARKETS,
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SUITS
—IN—
SILK and VELVET,
Cashmere and Ladies' Cloth
In the very latest styles at bottom prices.
P. E. BRIGHAM,
103 First Street.

MISS A. S. JORGENSEN,
108 FIRST ST.
Has just returned from San Francisco with a complete stock of Fall and Winter Millinery and
Millinery Goods
OF
ALL LATEST STYLES AND NOVELTIES.
The Ladies are invited to call. 17-t

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IMPORTERS OF
FINE MILLINERY,
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Orders from the country solicited.

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IMPORTER OF
FINE MILLINERY!
Corner Fourth and Columbia sts.,
PORTLAND, OR.

The man who did buy a Rockford watch.
(On board.)
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Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches.
NEW YORK JEWELRY CO.,
107 First st., bet. Stark and Washington,
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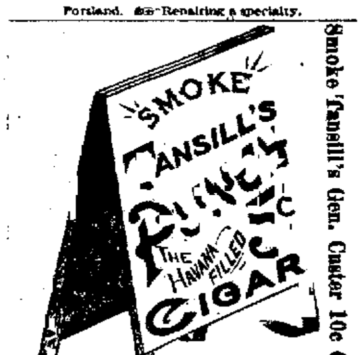

Smoke Tansill's Gen. Custer 10c Cigar.
One Agent (dealer only) Wanted in every town.
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State street, Chicago.
PLUMMER & BYERLEY,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
Sole Agents for Portland, Oregon.

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—AT—
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. K. GILL & CO,
93 First Street.

NOTICE.
To the Business Men of Portland.
THE UNDERTAKER'S CONCERN ON SECOND street, [illegible] of Edward Holman have no connection with HOLMAN & CO., Draymen and forwarders.
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Office—Fourth and E sts. Yard—E st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.
Telephone No. 541. Portland, Or.

Daily Oregonian.

MORNING, NOV 19 1883

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT BY JUDGE DEADY

U.S. Circuit Court, District of Oregon

Friday November 16 1883

Pacific Terminal Company vs J Goldsmith et al—No 936 Action to Appropriate Property

RIGHT OF REMOVAL.—When it appears upon a petition for removal of a cause that the same is removable upon the application of the petition under the second clause of § 2 of the act of 1875 the court will not limit or restrain the effect or operation of such petition if the petitioners only ask the court therein to proceed no further as to them.

ACTION TO APPROPRIATE PROPERTY—A proceeding to appropriate private property to the use of a railway corporation is subject to all the incidents of a civil action or suit in regard to its liability to removal into the circuit court.

SEPARABLE CONTROVERSY—In an action against two or more persons to appropriate property held by them as tenants in common to the use of a railway corporation, there is a separable controversy between such corporation and each of said tenants which can be fully determined as between them, and if either of such tenants is a citizen of a different state from such corporation he may remove the whole case into the circuit court under the second clause of § 2 of the act of 1875

IRREGULARITIES IN REMOVAL—Although there is irregularity in the removal of a cause still if it appears from the record that it involves a controversy cognizable by the circuit court a motion to remand to the state court will not be allowed.

AMENDMENT QUERE—Can the petition for removal be amended in the circuit court?

DEADY, J. On April 17, 1883, the plaintiff commenced an action in the state circuit court for the county of Multnomah against the defendants as the owners and possessors of a triangular shaped piece of land, lying in the northeast corner of block 28 in Watson's addition to Albina, containing about 590 square feet to appropriate the same to its use for railway purposes under the provisions of the corporation act of Oregon. See Or Laws, 533

The complaint alleges that the plaintiff is a corporation formed and existing under the laws of Oregon, for the purpose among other things of constructing lines of railway from the depots, warehouses and other terminal facilities of the Northern Pacific and other railway and navigation companies in the city and vicinity of Portland to the east bank of the Willamette river, southerly to Portland and northerly to the wharves, elevators and coal bunkers of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company north of Albina, that the plaintiff is authorized by the act aforesaid to appropriate land for this purpose and that the use of said land is necessary for the convenient construction and operation of its proposed lines of railway, that it is unable to agree with the defendants as to the value of said premises and that on April 17 1884, it tendered the defendants in payment of the same

On April 21, 1883, the defendants P Goldsmith and Tillie Goldsmith his wife, filed a petition in the state court for the removal of the cause to this court, accompanied with a bond in the penal sum of $1000 executed with good and sufficient surety and conditioned as required by law

It appears from the petition that the matter and amount in dispute in the action, so far as the petitioners are concerned exceeds in value the sum of $500 exclusive of costs that the petitioners are citizens of the state of New York, while their co defendants are citizens of Oregon, and that the land in question is owned by them in common

The petitioners allege that in said action there is a controversy which is wholly between citizens of different states to wit the plaintiff and the petitioners and which can be fully determined as between them and they pray this honorable court that as to your petitioners it proceed no farther herein except to make the order of removal required by law and to accept the said surety and bond and to cause the record herein to be removed into this court.

Accompanying this petition there was filed an affidavit of one of the attorneys of the petitioners, to the effect that from prejudice and local influence the petitioners will not be able to obtain justice in said court

On July 19 1883 it appearing to this court from the petition of the attorney for the defendants, that said state court "refuses to order the removal of said cause and the record thereof to this court, and is now wrongfully proceeding therein" an order was made allowing a writ of certiorari to be issued directed to said court, requiring it to forthwith send the record to this court which was done on the day following

On October 22 1883 the plaintiff filed a motion "to dismiss the cause from this court for substantially the following reasons

(1) That it does not involve a controversy within the jurisdiction of this court, (2) That it is not one in which there can be a final determination of the controversy so far as it concerns the petitioners without the presence of the other defendants because it "is an action for the condemnation of land for railroad purposes and an exercise of the right of eminent domain" and is incapable of severing without prejudice to other parties defendant (3) That it is not one between citizens of different states, and could not be removed unless all the defendants could and did join in the petition therefor (4) That it is not one in which there is a controversy between citizens of different states, within the meaning of the constitution and acts of congress, so as to enable a part of the defendants to remove the cause (5). That it cannot be removed as to the defendants petitioning therefor and left in the state court as to the remaining defendants not joining for by the petitioners in their application for removal

The motion is in form a mistake It should have been "to remand and not "to dismiss" If a cause is improperly brought here by removal from a state court, the proper remedy is a motion to remand The words "dismiss" and "remand" are not used interchangeably or indiscriminately in § 5 of the act of 1875 (18 Stat., 472) The former has reference only to a suit brought in the circuit court and the latter to one removed there from a state court In the one case, if it appears that the suit is not cognizable in the circuit court it is dismissed, and in the other it is remanded to the state court.

Counsel for the plaintiff insists that the motion to dismiss is proper, and in support of his position refers the court to Removal Cases 10 where I find that the reporter in the statement of the case speaks of a motion "to dismiss" having been made in the court below and "overruled." This is probably an inadvertence of the reporter But however that may be, it is certainly no authority that a motion "to dismiss" will lie in such a case But counsel has leave to amend and the motion will be considered as one "to remand the cause" to the court from which it was removed

On the argument of the motion it was admitted by counsel for the defendants that the petition for removal was drawn without reference to the ruling in Hyde v Ruble, 104 U S., 407 and King v Cornell 106 U S., 395 to the effect that the act of March 3 1875 (18 Stat., 470), repealed by implication the second subdivision of § 639 of the R S on the subject of removal of causes

The petition seems to have been drawn under that subdivision and the affidavit of local prejudice under the third one

But this latter may be dismissed from further consideration. It is not a petition for removal at all, and if it was the petition of the Goldsmiths, the cause could not be removed upon it, because all the defendants or the persons interested on that side of the controversy therein are not citizens of another state than this, when the action is brought

But if the facts stated in the petition are sufficient to authorize or cause the removal of the case under the act of 1875 the motion cannot be allowed, unless the effect of the petition is to be limited in this respect by the fact that the petitioners only asked the court therein to proceed no farther "as to them"

But I do not think that this expression ought to have the effect to control or limit the legal effect of the facts stated in the petition particularly when taken in connection with the general prayer, that the court would make "the order of removal required by law"

The petitioners were seeking to have their controversy with the plaintiff removed to this court, and if they ignorantly or inadvertently only asked that so much of the action might be sent here I do not think that is sufficient to prevent the removal of the whole of it, if such was the legal effect and operation of the facts stated But while the petitioners did ask the court to proceed no further "as to them," they also, in effect asked that such order of removal be made in the premises as the law applied to the facts stated would authorize and require, and this was plainly for the removal of the whole of the action or none. See Clark v Chicago M & St P Ry Co., 11 Fed. Rep 355

There is nothing in the nature or purpose of this action to prevent its removal to this court

It is an action brought against the owners of private property for the purpose of obtaining the right to use it in the construction and operation of a railway and at the same time ascertaining the value of such right or the amount that ought to be paid therefor The statute under which it is brought provides in effect that it shall be commenced and proceeded in to final determination in the same manner as an ordinary action at law

The plaintiff's right to appropriate private property to its use and the money value of such use are in their nature proper subjects of judicial enquiry And so it has been wisely provided that whenever a controversy arises between a corporation like the plaintiff and any one concerning such right or use it may be determined in the usual way of disposing of like controversies—by an action at law And the mere fact that the plaintiff derives its right to appropriate private property to its use from the state in virtue of its right of eminent domain is altogether immaterial In granting this right to the plaintiff the state has seen proper to impose the condition that in case of a controversy between it and the owner of private property as to the right of appropriation or the value thereof that resort must be had to a judicial proceeding to determine it And of course such proceeding when instituted is subject to the usual incidents of an ordinary action or suit including the liability to removal In this respect it stands in exactly the same category as an action of ejectment to recover the possession of the same premises And so it has been expressly ruled by the supreme court in Boom Co v Patterson 98 U S 404

This is also a case in which there is a separable controversy between citizens of different states

The defendants are tenants in common of the property in question and the interest therein of each is distinct from that of any other and may be separately sold conveyed recovered or appropriated This being so the case falls exactly within the second clause of § 2 of the act of 1875 providing for the removal of causes to the circuit courts There is a controversy in it which is wholly between citizens of different states—the plaintiff and the Goldsmiths—which can be wholly determined as between them, and therefore the whole case can be removed here by either of the parties interested in such controversy Field v Lowndsdale, 1 Deady 288

Besides the case having been brought here the question upon the motion to remand is not whether there are any irregularities in the proceedings for removal but whether on the face of the record it satisfactorily appears that the action does not involve a controversy within the jurisdiction of this court Osgood v Chicago D & V Ry Co 6 Biss 335 That there is such a controversy in this case is too plain for argument, and therefore the right of the petitioners to have this cause remain within the jurisdiction of this tribunal for trial is clear beyond cavil or doubt

The petitioners also filed a motion to amend the petition for removal so as to omit the words "as to your petitioners According to the view I have taken of the case these words are not material and do not limit or control the legal effect of the petition But the petitioners are entitled to make their application for removal as nearly correct as they can, so long as they do not thereby prejudice the right of the adverse party Without therefore determining only pro forma the right to make the amendment or the effect of it it is allowed

The motion to remand is denied,

Joseph Simon for the plaintiff

M W Fechheimer for the defendants

The Siren Fog Horn.

The Zuyder Zee was recently the scene of some interesting experiments with Professor Holme's Siren fog-horn Two steam vessels, the one the Zwaluw belonging to the Netherland Royal Steamship Company and the other the Hollandia were each fitted with one of the fog horns, which though well known in our navy have up to the present time been used by the Dutch government as lighthouse fog signals only The object of the experiments was to ascertain if a small apparatus operated by steam could be used advantageously at sea for signaling on the Morse system of dot and dash The two vessels left Rotterdam at 10 A M and after passing through the sluice gates and entering the Zuyder Zee the smaller of the two ships ceased steaming while the larger put out to sea Telegraph clerks were employed to manipulate the apparatus and although the distance eventually became so great that each vessel was invisible to those on board the other yet the signals reached the ear distinctly and were at once read off and understood The unusual and unexpected sounds caused the captain of an outbound steamer the Willem III to suppose the Zwaluw was in distress and to hasten to her assistance Upon getting alongside and ascertaining the true cause of the noise he made no secret of his disgust and steamed away at full speed After experimenting for about five hours at distances varying from one to five miles the signal Come to us was given from the Zwaluw to which the Hollandia replied We come and was soon seen steaming toward her consort There were present Mr Reeringh of the marine department Colonel Steppens director of the navy yard and the representatives of the various steamship companies The results of the trials were considered to be in every way satisfactory and to demonstrate the possibility of one vessel communicating intelligence to the other at sea although separated by a considerable distance

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The Law of Sex

An English author G E Starkweather thinks he has discovered a great law of sex of which the London *Athenæum* gives this summary If the husband is superior to the wife the family will consist mostly of girls and vice-versa. Dark complexion is superior to light dark plants and trees are the most hardy and dark horses the best A square forehead and prominent veins are superior a large prominent eye (which indicates conversational powers) is the reverse But the best indication of superiority is a large and prominent nose Roman or aquiline full a third the length of the face Philosophers lawyers editors poets literary men and brain workers generally have a large excess of daughters Wine merchants tavern keepers, small retail dealers orators physicians and musicians have a preponderance of boys Clergymen appear just to struggle through the ordeal without incurring the stigma of inferiority being equally intelligent sober and moral with their wives and producing an equal number of boys and girls Of course for the stability of the new law it becomes necessary to show that musicians medical men and orators are inferior Accordingly the first are lymphatic the second are made rather than born to their profession (and the most distinguished as an exception have large families of daughters) and mere public speakers do not possess the higher order of faculties or intellect while in most of them the base of the brain will be found to predominate over the superior portion

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JENNY'S MASTER

How a Kindly Act Proved to be Better than Medicine

Jenny is a little bay mare owned by a friend of mine She is so sensitive that she will not bear a touch of the whip even from her master and he loves her too well to strike her

Not long ago a doctor borrowed her to go a few miles He gave her a touch with the lash whereupon quick as lightning Jenny whirled around and sent him out in the mud Then she stood and looked at him as much as to say I do not take an insult even from a doctor

Once Jenny got a bad wound from getting frightened and running away The shaft of the wagon pierced her flesh to such a depth that force was required to draw it out She suffered great pain and turned her large pitiful eyes around as if imploring help She could not sleep

Just at this crisis when everybody said that she must be killed so as to put her out of her misery her master sat down by her side and putting his arms around her neck so that it rested on his shoulder, and placing his head against her began to soothe her

Almost at once the poor worn out creature dropped asleep, and when she woke up seemed to be much calmed and refreshed This so encouraged her master that he went every day into her stall sat by her side and supported her heavy head on his shoulder so that she might sleep

See what love can do The good master's care was rewarded Jenny much to his joy got quite well and ever afterward was fonder than ever of her master and served him faithfully

---

Perils of the Evening

George D Prentice once wrote To a young man away from home friendless and forlorn in a great city, the hours of peril are those between sunset and bedtime for the moon and the stars see more evil in a single hour than the sun in his whole day's circuit. The poet's vision of evening are all composed of tender and soothing images It brings the wanderer to his home, the child to his mother's arms the ox to his stall and the weary laborer to the rest But to the gentle-hearted youth who is thrown upon the rocks of the pitiless city and stands homeless amid a thousand homes the approach of evening brings with it an aching sense of loneliness and desolation which comes down upon the spirit like darkness upon the earth In this mood his best impulse becomes a snare to him and he is led astray because he is social affectionate sympathetic and warm hearted If there be a young man thus circumstanced within the sound of my voice let me say to him that books are the friends of the friendless and that a library is a home to the homeless A taste for reading will always carry you to converse with men who will influence you with their wisdom and charm you by their wit who will soothe you when fretted refresh you when weary counsel you when perplexed and sympathize with you at all times Evil spirits in the middle ages were exorcised and driven away by bell book and candle and you want but two of these agents—the book and the candle

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Governor Butler said in a recent speech If I were to die to-day the papers of Massachusetts would, all of them be filled with kindly eulogistic notices and praises for what I have done The Springfield (Mass) *Union* (Rep) retorts The governor has been telling all along about the capacity of the red-nosed editors for lying Does he expect them to keep on after he is gone?

Samaritan Nervine is a certain cure for spasms It is a charming aperient too

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AN ITALIAN PRINCE.

HIS MARRIAGE WITH AN AMERICAN GIRL, AND THE RESULT.

A Kind of Nobleman that Rome is Full of and that is to be Distrusted—Difference Between Dollars and Francs

Locke's Nasby in Toll

Some reference has been made in this series to the eager desire of Italian princes and noblemen of various degrees to marry wealthy English or American women There are no more affable beings on earth—to foreigners—than the Italian nobility Almost any one can associate with a prince—which is a great comfort to the shoddyites who dearly love to write home that Last evening Prince Tizzummy called upon us and we spent a few hours delightfully with him or that Yesterday I took Prince Whatdyecallum out riding Many tourists never would write home were it not for the privilege of having their friends know that they had got into the very best society

The Italian prince who is so affable to strangers has a motive for his affability He rather likes to descend from the high pedestal of birth on which fortune placed him and be familiar with untitled Americans and Englishmen For it is a convenient thing for him to have another man pay for the carriage in which he rides and it is likewise convenient for him to have somebody of whom he can always borrow a hundred francs without ever being asked to pay it Borrowing he has no objection to but paying back That is when the iron enters his soul And as it would hurt his feelings he has too much respect for them ever to think of such a thing And as to the poor asses who consider it a great thing to be seen with a nobleman and to have the privilege of saying my friend, Prince Mann rum they make those little advances not only willingly but gladly and never think of asking them back again The prince never thinks of so small a matter and so they manage to get on

There was an Italian prince who laid siege to an American girl with a very rich papa and as the girl did appear to be very much in love with him and as he was a very good fellow at bottom as Italian princes go and as he inspired the bluff old man by frankly confessing that he hadn't a dollar in the world and as the prince business was not very remunerative and that was the only trade he had and as the old man could not bear to see his daughter unhappy he consented to the marriage and the bargain was made

The father agreed to give for the support of the pair 100 000 francs a year and the papers were signed in a hurry and the marriage was celebrated with with great pomp and circumstance

There was a great and vital mistake in the whole arrangement The prince understood it to be $100 000 a year whereas it was 100 000 francs as it stood in the contract and as the old man had intended which made an enormous difference

Neither Rome nor Florence was large enough for a prince with $100 000 a year and so they came to Paris and launched out in great style the old gentleman advancing him the first year's allowance $20 000

At the end of the first three months the prince came at dad again for his next quarter's allowance

Next quarter's allowance! Why I gave you the first year's allowance in advance

Monsieur is mistaken It was only $20 000 one quarter's allowance.

And have you spent $20 000 in three months?

Certainly I am a gentleman a nobleman and must live according to my means It is all gone

The old gentleman then whipped out the contract and showed him that it was 100 000 francs a year and not $100 000

Why that is only $20 000 a year Do you think I would marry your daughter for a beggarly $20 000 a year!

And then he was foolish enough to get angry and he termed the transaction a swindle on the old man's part and threatened him and demanded that the contract be changed and finally offered to strike his father in law

That was where he made his mistake The old gentleman had long since tired of his princely son in law and the daughter had halted somewhat under the fact that she knew her father's money had gone partly to the gaming table and partly what was worse to support another woman after the fashion of the Italian nobility—probably a great opera singer then the fashion—and things were ripe all round for an explosion

And so when he raised his princely fist against him the old gentleman who had been a hog driver in his youth quietly knocked him down and kicked him down the stairs and forgot his dignity enough to open the door himself and he kicked him into the street and around the corner leaving him the most bruised and battered prince that ever borrowed a dollar or married an American And then he packed up the valuables and took his daughter who was quite content having had enough of princes and sailed for America first notifying his son in law that if he had any claims upon him he could come over and prove it but if he did not want a repetition of the kicking he would now do well to stay in Paris

The end of the story is that the prince did not worry the old man or her father but accepted the protection of the opera singer who happened to want a husband to cover the tracks of her score of lovers and also a title some obstacle was made to a divorce as he wanted to marry the opera singer as much as his wife desired to be free from him

And so he married the opera singer and lived upon her in luxury till she tired of him when she pensioned him for life as the price of getting rid of him

These things don't always end so happily but then the father in this case had a hog buyer's energy and muscle and the girl happened to have sense Ordinarily they cling to their prince till they finally desert them for some one who can furnish more money

Rome is full of these noblemen as is every city in Europe to which strangers resort Murray in his guide book has a special paragraph warning English families with property against these sharks—instance the fact that a common complaint made by Italian noblemen is that English wives will not endure beating

However they will marry a humpbacked woman if she has money enough Any American girl can become a princess a countess or a duchess if her papa is willing to advance money enough

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Civil Service Reform

New York Times

The tendency of public opinion is strongly in the direction of reform and under the influence of this tendency great things have been achieved The establishment of civil service reform in the national government and in the government of this state the damaging and probably fatal blow struck at the use of the public offices as patronage the revolt against political assessments, the long strides toward the banishment of policies entirely from the administrative departments national state and municipal—all these are things which seemed simply impossible three years since They are the fruit of a deeply rooted public sentiment and a new evidence of the soundness and strength of popular institutions. When the managers of the republican party resisted this sentiment they were overthrown When the party found its machinery was an obstacle in the realization of this sentiment it smashed the machinery When the democratic party failed to use the power given it to serve this sentiment it in its turn was relentlessly overturned The reform idea is certainly not weaker for such a series of remarkable achievements It is more powerful to make and to unmake than it has at any time been It is the controlling force in American politics It is to-day what the sentiment of opposition to slavery was a quarter of a century ago Leaders who have studied in the purely partisan school may not understand it They may think that the result of yesterday is a renewed commission to them to abuse political trusts for personal ends but if they try to put that notion in practice they will be swept out of political existence Sagacious leaders will take in the situation They will see that they can lead the party only in the direction that the party points That at present is toward honest party management and a complete divorce of the civil service from partisan politics

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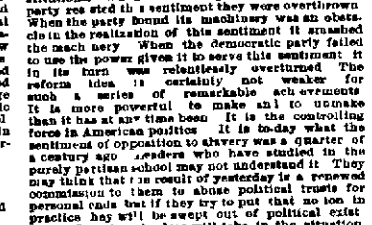

For the various afflictions of the Lungs and Throat, such as Colds, Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Influenza, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the Disease

For Sale by all Druggists Sole Agents 83 Yamhill Street Portland Oregon

FOR SALE.

Thirty Buggies, Spring Wagons, Phaetons and Road Carts,

Now in store at John Sangster & Co's Warehouse at the foot of Madison street American Exchange Wharf

The above stock must be closed out in the next fifteen days regardless of cost Call and see the stock and get prices and be convinced that I mean business. I will offer

Great Inducements to the Trade.

The stock is made of good material and will show for itself I will be on hand to show stock and give prices. W. H. NORTHCRAFT

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SMITH BROS. & WATSON'S IRON WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CASTINGS AND MACHINERY of all kinds keep in stock ordinary plain ENGINES, BOILERS and SAW MILLS.

Office and Works, Front and Harrison streets Portland, Oregon.

INSURANCE.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital $750,000

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON

North side Stark bet Front & First Portland.

ALLEN S. REED Ag

Incorporated. July 26 1861

THE OREGON Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF PORTLAND OREGON

DIRECTORS:

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Policies written at equitable rates.
Home office 28 Washington street

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital subscribed	$10,000 000
Capital paid up	1,000 000
Reserve Fund in addition to capital	1,376,000
Cash Assets, June 30th 1881	5,024 045
Deposit in Oregon	50 000

Risks accepted and POLICIES WRITTEN at the agency
NO 7 FIRST ST PORTLAND OR.
PHILIP C SCHUYLER Agent.

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN and QUEEN Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool

Deposit in Oregon $200,000

Joint Policy issued by the Four Companies.
NORTH TT & MACFAY
General Agents for Oregon Washington and Idaho
Offices, 61 and 66 Front st Portland Or

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COMBINED.

CAPITAL $15,000,000
With unlimited liability of shareholders and
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JAMES LAIDLAW & CO. Gen'l Agents.
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Capital $5,000,000.
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U S Bonds deposited with State Treasurer in Oregon $50,000
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JOS. SCHLITZ Brewing Co's MILWAUKEE WIS

EXPORT Lager Beer

FOR SALE BY

W J VAN SCHUYVER & CO.

AGENTS

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To all whom it may concern

This is to certify that VOECHTING SHAPE & CO are the sole bottlers of Export Beer of the Jos Schlitz Brewing Co at Milwaukee This bottling of said Export Beer is bottled expressly for VOECHTING SHAPE & CO of the whole of which we guarantee to be pure and of first quality

JOS SCHLITZ BREWING CO

We hereby certify that Messrs W J VAN SCHUYVER & CO of Portland Oregon are the sole agents for the Bottled Beer for the above named for the state of Oregon

VOECHTING SHAPE & CO

GRAND CHARTER OAK STOVE

TAKES THE LEAD

Unrivalled in Appearance.
Unparalleled in Simplicity.
Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unprecedented in Durability.
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.

Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the VERY BEST OPERATING, QUICKEST SELLING, HANDSOMEST AND MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE

Ever offered to the public.

MADE ONLY BY

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOLD BY

CHAS. MADANTZ

43 Third st near Ash Portland Or

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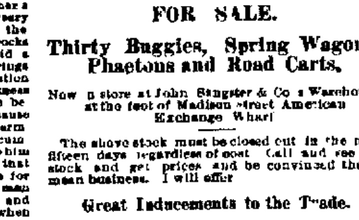

STANDARD, FOR WAREHOUSE AND FARM USE.

GRAIN AND STORE TRUCKS.

Write for Price List.
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Manufacturers of

BROOMS AND WOODEN WARE AND IMPORTERS OF WILLOW WARE

Nos. 12 and 14 North Front St.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.

President HENRY FAILING
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LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER sold on New York Boston Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco

SIGHT and SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London Paris Berlin, Frankfort-on the Main Hongkong

COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points

HUGH ROGER,

—AGENT FOR—

THE DUNDEE MORTGAGE AND TRUST INVESTMENT COMPANY, L.

MONEY TO LEND

On Improved Farming Lands in the counties of Multnomah Marion Linn and Polk Oregon and Washington Territory Full information may be obtained on application at

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WILLIAM REID, President. WILLIAM LOWE Cashier

O. & W. MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK OF OREGON.

46 First Street, Portland.

INTEREST ALLOWED DEPOSITORS

Four months	4 per cent.
Six months	4½
Nine months	5
One year	6

FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, since 1874, loaned over Farms and City Properties.

BANK OF OREGON

No. 48 First St. corner Ash Portland, Or

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

4 per cent per annum on 3 months' deposits
4½ per cent per annum on 6 months' deposits
5 per cent per annum on 9 months' deposits
6 per cent per annum on 12 months' deposits

Money Loaned on Improved Real Estate Security also on State County or City Bonds or Warrants.

ROBERT BELL, Pres't.

LADD & TILTON, BANKERS.

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington Chicago St Louis Denver Omaha San Francisco and various points in Oregon Washington Idaho and Montana

EXCHANGE sold on London Paris, Berlin Frankfort and Hongkong

VAN B DELASHMUTT President | W. W THAYER Vice President. | G. P. HOGUE Cashier

Metropolitan Savings Bank OF PORTLAND OREGON

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

RATES 5 PER CENT PER ANNUM ON DEPOSITS for three months four per cent per annum on deposits for six months six per cent per annum on deposits for twelve months.

Directors

W W Thayer	E. D Shattuck	VanB DeLashmutt
	J F Smith	F Powers
H W Scott	R. W Ilgams	P Hogue
	H W Monastes	

N E Cor First and Stark Sts.

D P THOMPSON President | J W BRAZEE Vice Pres't | W S SPENCER Cashier

The Portland Savings Bank OF PORTLAND OREGON

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

RATES Three per cent per annum on deposits for three months four per cent per annum on deposits for six months six per cent per annum on deposits for twelve months.

Directors:

D P Thompson	J W Brazee	M S Burrell
Frank Dekum	J N Dolph	W S Spencer
E S Kearney	R M Wade	W K Smith

Union Block, Corner Second and Stark sts.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter

Paid up Capital and Reserve $3,000 000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London

Branches—Portland San Francisco Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business Loans made Bills discounted and Commercial Credits granted Deposits received on current account subject to check also on special certificate FRANK TOWNSEND Manager

JAMES STEEL President | W. A. JOHNSON Vice Pres't | J A MACRUM Cashier

WILLAMETTE SAVINGS BANK OF PORTLAND OR,

No 26 Washington Street.

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS Rates Three per cent per annum on deposits for three the four per cent per annum on deposits for six months and six per cent per annum on deposits for twelve months.

DIRECTORS:

J Loewenberg	Jas W Cook,	S D Smith
John R. Foster	J F Watson	J K Gill
W C Johnson	James Steel	C M Wiberg
J A Macrum	Jos. A Strowbridge	

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK LIMITED

Capital	$3 100 000
Reserve	$400,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business makes loans discounts bills and issues commercial and travellers credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, cor Third and Oak Sts. W MACKINTOSH Manager

MARKETS.

PACIFIC MARKET

S. M SPAULDING THOS PAPWORTH.

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS

Corner Third and Ash streets. 2J

A. H. JOHNSON,

Central Market.

Wholesale Butcher and Packer,

Special attention paid to supplying ships.

Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock

1857 1883.

J. C. CARSON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

Frames, Mouldings, Brackets, etc,

SEASONED FINISHING LUMBER

Constantly on Hand.

STAIR BUILDING.

Stairs, Stair Railings,

Balusters, Newel Posts,

Both Plain and Fancy, at Reasonable Rates.

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF

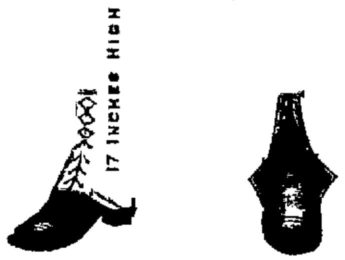
WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

Orders from the Country will receive Prompt and Careful Attention Send for Circulars.

SALESROOM COR. THIRD and E.

Factory at Weidler's Mill Portland, Oregon.

MINERS' AND SPORTSMEN'S BOOTS.



The decided advantage of this boot is that it binds up the ankle and is easily put on or drawn off

Manufactured by the Detroit Hand-Sewed Boot and Shoe Factory 16 & 18 GRATIOT AVE. DETROIT MICH W P FISK Proprietor

Send 3 cents for Price List and Catalogue 16oct0

ALLEN'S BRAIN FOOD

Allen's Brain Food botanical extract strengthens the Brain and positively cures Nervous Debility Nervousness, Headache, unnatural losses, and all weakness of Generative System it never fails. $1 pkg 6 for $5.—At Druggists, or by mail from Allen's Pharmacy 313 First Avenue, New York City

SCHOOL TAXES—THE TAX ROLL FOR SCHOOL District No. 1 is now in the hands of the School Clerk for collection at 58 Morrison street, S. E corner Third. Taxes will be received until 5 o'clock in the evening WM CHURCH JR. School Clerk.

Our Fall Importations.

THE OREGON FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO.

Desire to call the attention of their patrons and friends to the following lines of specialties recently added to their already immense stock, all of which are now being displayed at their warerooms—

FIRST STREET BETWEEN TAYLOR AND SALMON.

Superb collection of Cabinets, Chiffoniers and Buffets, in Mahogany, Ebony and Cocabolo finish. This line is unsurpassed for variety and artistic excellence.

CURTAINS in Turcoman, Nottingham, Madras, Swiss, Tapestry, Antique, Silk, Guipure d Art and also New Silk Cross-Stripe Turcomans and Portieres in all grades.

WILLOW WARE and RATTAN FURNITURE REED CHAIRS in Ebony, Mahogany and Cherry Colors; LADIES' WORK TABLES.

FOLDING CHAIRS in NEW and HANDSOME DESIGN Positively the largest line ever shown in this market.

☞ An early inspection of these goods will amply repay intending purchasers. No trouble to show goods.

Furniture, Furniture.

I. F. POWERS, FURNITURE MANUFACTURER,

The largest and most complete assortment of fine, medium and low-priced furniture in the city, consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Chamber Sets, both of Eastern and my own manufacture. Also a large and well selected stock of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtains, Upholstery, Wall Paper and Bedding.

SCHOOL DESKS A SPECIALTY.

Intending purchasers will consult their interests by inspecting my stock before purchasing

NOS 185, 188 AND 190 FIRST ST. AND 194 SECOND ST., PORTLAND, OR.

Factory on Water St. bet. Montgomery and Harrison.

P GOLDSMITH No 21 Cliff st, New York. J LOEWENBERG Portland Oregon

Goldsmith & Loewenberg,

84 and 86 Front St., Cosmopolitan Block, Portland, Or.

MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES AND RANGES,

IMPORTERS OF

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Plumbers, Gas, Steam Fitters' and Tinners' Supplies.

Galvanized and Painted Iron Wire.

Queen's and Buffalo Portable Forges.

Ice Cream Freezers and Water Coolers.

Staple and Fancy Wire Goods.

White Metal, Nickel and Silver-plated, Granite Iron Ware.

NICKEL-PLATING DONE TO ORDER.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health if such a thing be possible. For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them for the cure of LIVER and KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

DIPHTHERIA

Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (*for Internal and External Use*) will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT CURES Influenza, Bleeding at the Lungs Hoarseness Hacking Cough Whooping Cough Chronic Diarrhoea Dysentery Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, and Diseases of the Spine Sold everywhere Circulars free. I S JOHNSON & CO., Boston Mass.

It is a well known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder Dose one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure

MAKE HENS LAY

Hog Cholera &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO Boston Mass.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

HODGE, DAVIS & CO., Agents, Portland, Or.

Apollinaris

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS' *British Medical Journal*

'*Most refreshing, delicious and wholesome*' New York World

ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS.

Of all Grocers, Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Eczema.

of the continued use of mercury and potash for the treatment of Blood and Skin diseases—they never cure and nearly always injure or totally ruin the general health

A WELL KNOWN DRUGGIST

My drug store was the first to sell Swift's Specific It was then put up in quart bottles which sold for $5 each. I have seen a great many cases cured by its use and some who had tried all sorts of treatment In fact I have never known it to fail when taken properly I sell a large quantity of it and for all diseases that are dependent on blood poison or skin humor it cures

Pimples or Blotches on the Skin.

And makes the complexion fair and rosy As for blood taint there is no such word as fail It cures cases that have long withstood other sorts of treatment and without any of those recurring troubles that generally follow mercurial and their so-called cures.

T L MASSENBURG Macon Ga.

DRY TETTER.

For years I was afflicted with Dry Tetter of the most obstinate type Was treated by many of the best physicians took quantities of mercury potash and arsenic which instead of curing the tetter crippled me up with mineral poison and rheumatism The tetter continued to grow worse and the itching almost made me crazy In this condition I was induced to take Swift's Specific and the result was astonishing as it was gratifying In a few months the tetter was entirely well the mercurial poisoning all out of my system and I was a well man and due only to Swift's Specific All like sufferers should take it.

JAMES DUNNING Louisville Ky

WHAT A PHYSICIAN SAYS.

CYPRESS RIDGE Monroe Co Ark July 23 1883.

I have a bright little daughter who will be two years old next month. She has been troubled nearly ever since her birth with a skin disease, which I first diagnosed chicken pox but later found it to be some sort of eczema, at any rate it resisted very stubbornly all the different treatments. I procured one bottle of Swift's Specific and gave it to her in small doses three times a day and in a short while had the satisfaction to see that she was entirely well I am so well pleased with its effects on her that I shall not only use it in my practice but I shall administer it to my other children and take it myself.

W. E. BRONTE, M D

Our treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

HODGE DAVIS & CO Agents, Portland Or.

W. A. S.

WOLFE'S

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

As a general beverage, necessary corrective of water rendered impure by vegetable decomposition or other causes, as lime-stone, sulphate of copper etc, the AROMATIC SCHNAPPS is superior to every other alcoholic preparation A public trial of over thirty years duration, in every section of our country of UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, its unsolicited indorsement by the medical faculty, and a sale unequaled by any other alcoholic distillation, have insured for it the reputation for salubrity claimed for it. For sale by all druggists and grocers.

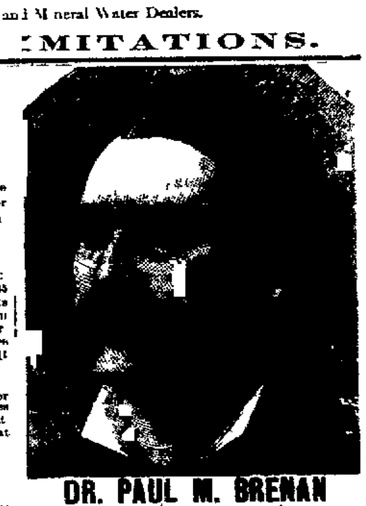
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SON & CO.,

18 Beaver St., New York.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD

SLAB WOOD—$1 50 PER LOAD—FROM WEID ler's Mill. Orders left at mill or in the box's near Saloon will be promptly attended to.

W. E. BLAKE



DR. PAUL M. BRENAN

IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN ON the Pacific coast in the treatment of all Chronic and Difficult Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

He will guarantee to cure any form of disease of the generative organs or private disease if the patient follows his advice and treatment.

He has become an expert in the treatment of disease weakness and derangement of the reproductive organs of both male and female including diseases caused by the FOLLIES OF YOUTH, such as Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, or Loss of Perfect Vitality. Nearly two-thirds of all the chronic diseases spring either directly or indirectly from some derangement of the sexual system and yet this subject is neglected by a majority of the Medical Profession.

Persons afflicted by any form of sexual disease or weakness often delay in calling upon the proper physician in time from a sense of modesty and sometimes from ignorance and permit those diseases to exist until their constitution becomes corrupted, their organization broken down and the hope of future happiness blighted until death becomes a welcome messenger to carry them out of their miserable existence. Everything strictly confidential under all circumstances. Lost manhood perfectly restored

Catarrh, Bronchitis Throat Diseases, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism Kidney Complaint and all diseases of the Eye and Ear Stomach and Bladder, he can cure with out fail if they are curable and if not, he will tell you so.

Consultation Free, and a list of printed questions sent to those living at a distance who cannot consult him personally Enclose postage stamp for list.

Office—Nos. 132 and 134 Third street corner of Alder opposite Masonic Hall.

Office Hours—10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M.

All letters of professional business must be addressed to Dr Paul M. Brennan & Co., Portland, Or 15ndtwim

DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S G & G

Preventive and Cure, for either Sex.

This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet or nauseous, mercurial or poisonous medicines to be taken internally

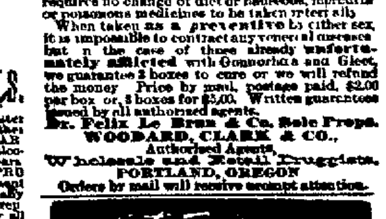
When taken as a preventive by either sex, it is impossible to contract any venereal disease but in the case of those already unfortunately afflicted with Gonorrhœa and Gleet, we guarantee 3 boxes to cure or we will refund the money Price by mail, postage paid, $2.00 per box or, 3 boxes for $5.00. Written guarantees issued by all authorized agents.

Dr. Felix Le Brun & Co. Sole Props.

WOODARD, CLARK & CO., Authorized Agents,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, PORTLAND, OREGON

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.



C. B. FETY, SEAL ENGRAVER

88 Oak street, bet. First and Second.

---

from Detroit October 26 with Murray went ashore near Silver with all on board

Pittsfield, Mass, was cured of Jacob's Oil.

yesterday gobbled the Oregon Valley and London Junction roads and is negotiating with the North ern rail way Smaller lines will evidently be forced to consolidate with the grand trunk

LUNDBORG'S PERFUMES,
EDENIA AND MARECHAL NIEL ROSE.

willing to pay

ARE YOU AWARE that a simple cough often terminates in Consumption? Why not be wise in time and use ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which will stop the disease and prevent the fatal consequences Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Christiansburg Va Fifty cents at druggists.

William M. Evarts' professional income is $100,000 a year His weight is now down to 100 pounds.

"Rough on Coughs." 25c. 50c. $1 at Druggists Complete cure Coughs Hoarseness, Sore Throat

Dayton's City Election

DAYTON Nov 13—[Special]—At the city election to-day the following ticket was elected Trustees, B L Harris C W Howel, F E Luban, William Logan and J Nichols, recorder, B F Morse marshal J B Gardener

But the cursed stock goes down
Lower and lower, until
It would hardly seem to be possible now
To go any lower still
Break break, break, till you've bursted us all, W T
But the faith I once had in your stock is gone
Will never come back to me

GRANOLA

Best Health Food known. Unequalled for invalids and children. Delicious as a diet. Sold by grocers and druggists. Trial box, prepaid by mail, 36c. Address, Our Home Granula Co., Dansville, N. Y. WATSON, WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale agents.

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, 1883.

A SOLID SOUTH.

It may be true that the south, by the defeat of Mahone, is again solid. But it was not certain that his success would have given the electoral votes of Virginia to the republicans, and if it had, there would have been some trade at the bottom of it which would have rendered the victory a barren one. The republican party, after getting rid of Butler and dethroning the bosses in all the states, could not afford to place itself at the feet of a field boss like Mahone and have its policy dictated by him and such henchmen as he employs in Washington. The national republican party has never succeeded except as the organ of the popular conscience, the honesty and business sagacity of the nation. Whenever it has departed in any of the states from sound principles, under the influence and dictation of local leaders, it has suffered defeat, and its return to power after these lapses has been the result of a triumph over its bad leaders within its own ranks. Its alliance with Mahone was, as we have said in another connection, entirely unnatural. Mahone had not a single sentiment in common with the mass of republicans.

What has been the result of his operations in Virginia? So far as we know, he has never given any evidence that he could be depended upon as the ally of the republican party. His party and his platform have been Mahone, and what he could make out of politics for himself. He has kept the state of Virginia stirred up for several years, caused several duels, and finally been the means of bringing upon the state the discredit of nullifying the national law in 1883, after it had accepted reconstruction without violence at the close of the war, and in the main had made elections free to all who were entitled to vote. The effect has been precisely the same as that which followed the irritating policy of the unscrupulous demagogues who sought personal aggrandizement through the negro vote in other states. Like causes produce like results. The same effect would be produced in any northern state under similar provocations. After the irritants were removed from the southern states quiet and peace generally followed. An attempt was made to perpetuate the Grant regime through the "force bill," but it was defeated in congress because Mr. Blaine saw that it would only aggravate the evils which it was ostensibly designed to relieve. But Mr. Blaine was enough of a demagogue in 1876 to stir up the south again in order to win the support of stalwart republicanism in the Cincinnati convention. The party then refused his leadership, and elected a successor to General Grant who withdrew the troops from South Carolina and Louisiana, and since then the party, except so far as it has supported Mahone in Virginia, has not been responsible for any measures that were calculated to irritate unnecessarily the southern people. President Arthur displayed his political sagacity and self-possession by refusing in his first message to congress to make any allusion to the south as a political entity, and the people trusted that the sectional question had in fact been buried.

If the "hen-pecking" policy had not been revived by Mahone the most orderly of the southern states in submitting to reconstruction measures would not have changed front and adopted means for the first time to intimidate colored voters. We do not approve of this intimidation, or the counting out process. We have no word of extenuation for the injustice of such proceedings. We believe that the southern people should yield to the federal laws the same obedience and support that we ourselves yield, and if they do not, that they should be compelled to do it. But it is not best that the vote of the negroes should be massed by political bosses like Mahone for personal ends, against the people with whom they are compelled to sustain the most intimate and permanent relations. So long as there are demagogues in those states to misuse the colored vote, and thus to stir the dying embers of social and inherited prejudice, the southern whites will regard them as a standing menace, and unite for their overthrow, and, if necessary to success, will resort to revolutionary methods, as it seems they have done just now in Virginia. We do not see how this can be prevented. Under General Grant's administration the colored people suffered untold horrors, and no southerner protested. But lately, as [illegible] out at the time, the people of Georgia, of their own accord, convicted a gang of [illegible] marauders for cruelty to colored people. There was no Mahone in the state at the time, no irritating "hen-pecking" influence there to anger them, and make them desperate. In the nature of things such influences can have but one effect upon a spirited people.

THE "PRODUCE EXCHANGE" QUESTION.

While the point made last week by "Farmer," with respect to the lack of a produce depot in this city, does not, as he claimed, excuse producers from a share of the discredit of produce importation, it is a point worth serious attention. There can be no doubt that a stated place of sale, where farmers could go without charge with the certainty of finding buyers, and where buyers could go with the certainty of finding sellers, would be a convenience to all parties concerned, and, so, an encouragement to production. It would save time to both the seller and the buyer; it would, as "Farmer" points out, serve to settle values. The supply on the one hand and the demand on the other would no longer be matters of pure guesswork, but easily and naturally apparent, and the effect would, of course, be advantageous. The habit of "dickering" would be at once done away with and business would be done with the produce farmer as with other men of business—by plain business methods. Now, it is impossible for a farmer to learn whether the market is well supplied or not, for the retailer, who is, perhaps, no better informed is naturally a bear, and his story, whether intelligent or otherwise, is always a dismal one as it reaches the farmer with a wagon full of truck to sell. The city ought to provide a place of exchange. No better use could possibly be made of the "levee" block than for this purpose. It is accessible by farmers with their wagons and by boats from productive districts of the Columbia and Willamette rivers, and there is room enough for all. It would be better, we think, to have but one place, and not several, as "Farmer" suggests. By having more than one depot, one of the important purposes of the plan, that of exposition of the day's supply and the day's demand, would be frustrated. It is idle to expect that the business of produce exchange will be done direct from producer to consumer. Certain regular producers will, doubtless, always sell to certain regular customers; but the bulk of the business will be done through middlemen, the retail grocers. It is the convenience of the farmer and of the grocer then that is to be studied, and it should not be forgotten that whatever makes the business of sale and purchase easier promotes production.

There are [illegible] Indians in the United States, and they hold [illegible] acres of land. The extent of this landholding is paralleled only by that of the English aristocracy.

ANOTHER SIDE OF IT.

There has been some discussion of certain remarks made by this paper a short time ago on the subject of church music, and opposite opinions have been expressed as to their soundness. The intimation in the article referred to was that in many instances church music had become so technical and elaborate as to exclude the individual worshiper from participation in it, and therefore the song service of rich and fashionable churches had become almost vicious in its artistic excellence. In opposition to this view, we are reminded that the conditions which produced old-fashioned singing are no more, and that the new method exists because there is a demand for it; and because those who go to church and support the churches will have it.

The choir, we are aware, is a "culture" product. Nothing, indeed, is so marked in the evolution of church service as the musical part of the ceremony. Prayer books, bibles, etc., change creeds but little, and the sermons remain in many churches almost as of old save in length. But the old-time singing is gone. The precentor's voice has long been silent—that is, the old-time leader who sat in front of the pulpit and occupied the double position of supplying the lack of hymn books by reading two lines to be sung and leading the music in his own nasal way. In these old tunes, "melody of the heart" was superior to the only melody an outsider can appreciate—the concord of "sweet sounds." Without doubt the old time church music was hearty and a genuine form of worship.

The nasal twang of the Puritan was a fact, however much it might offend musical ears. But the artistic sense grows, and as it develops the incongruous and uncouth annoys. In course of time it struck the old worshiper that as nature had given him no voice, and as he gave himself no time to study music and never uttered a note for six days in the week, he had no business to offend on Sunday the ears of those more kindly blessed by natural gifts and education. He therefore concluded to be silent and turn the music over to the more "cultured" few of the congregation. Hence came the choir. It would not exist unless it were wanted.

Criticize the choir, therefore, as we may, we shall not get away from it. Of the good old tunes we shall not hear very much more, because "culture" has triumphed over them, just as it has made changes in dress, in social customs, in plans of house building and furnishing, in entertaining friends and guests, and in all that pertains to life and living. And perhaps when all is said the wise conclusion will be that the church music of each period is best for that period, just as customs of all sorts must fit and harmonize with the times to which they pertain. We may remember with affection the good old tunes, but we shall not revive them.

POPULAR RIGHTS IN RUSSIA.

The information from St. Petersburg that Alexander III. has determined upon a policy of peace abroad and popular reform at home may mean a great deal for Russia. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* declares that the foreign policy of Russia is entirely devoted to peace, which is susceptible of modification enough to mean that she will not at present take an aggressive policy in her foreign relations. But the recent statement that the czar has directed the drafting of a constitution which shall provide various needed reforms has a more decisive promise of progress for the people of Russia.

It will be something of a curiosity to see a Russian constitution with any avowal of popular rights in it. It may be doubted whether the Russians themselves will quite know how to use it. The tendency of a popular movement, in a country where absolute tyranny has been the rule for many generations, is to run into excess. That was the case with the French revolution, and the granting of a constitution in Russia may prove the initial step to a popular outbreak which before the end will be as irresistible and terrible as the reign of terror.

Such excesses are not likely to be the immediate result of the concessions of the czar to his people. The nihilists will probably regard this step as a measure of conciliation, and having done all the assassination that they want to do at present, will leave Russia in peace for a time. But it can hardly be expected that the czar will grant all that the nihilists ask, or all that the people need. As the Russian masses become accustomed to the idea that they have rights of their own, from which they have been debarred in past times, they will grow more and more imperative in their demands until the popular outbreak becomes a mighty flood sweeping all before it, and destroying all obstacles in its progress.

Yet even the excesses, which inevitably accompany the rise of a people from abject tyranny to liberty, will be beneficial to Russia, as they were to France. The first step of Russia toward granting popular rights, uncertain and clouded with threatening prospects though it may be, will be welcomed by all friends of human liberty throughout the world.

NEWS FRAUDS.

We have a communication from the general manager of the associated press at New York exposing certain deliberate frauds practiced by a class of journals in the manufacture of "news." It is shown that of two columns of sensational stuff, published in certain London papers, one day recently, purporting to be American news, under the heading "Cable Dispatches," only thirty words had actually been telegraphed, and even these thirty words were false in statement and suggestion, designed to supply the papers with material for working up "exciting news." The bogus reports were put forth as the "central news agency's cable dispatches." A specimen of the fraudulent work of this agency was the recent sensational account of the assassination of an American consul in China, for which there was not the slightest foundation.

An outrageous system of false pretenses as regards telegraphic news has come into vogue among a certain class of alleged newspapers in America and England—a system of news-making that is utterly fraudulent both in conception and publication. The makers of the alleged news, whose offices are in New York and London, manufacture sensations out of whole cloth, and then the "enterprising" newspapers receiving it, though well aware of its false character expand and magnify a dozen words into a thousand, and publish the long rigmarole as genuine news, pretending to have received it all by telegraph at great expense. A variation of this method, but a practice quite as fraudulent, is employed by many papers which clip matter from journals received by mail, raise the dates, or otherwise alter it, and try to palm it off as telegraphic news.

In 1882 the city vote in Massachusetts was 52 per cent. of the whole, and in 1883 it was 53 per cent. This year Governor Butler drew 58 per cent. of his vote from the cities and 42 per cent. from the country. Mr. Robinson got 47 per cent. of his vote in the cities and 53 per cent. in the country.

The proposal to divide Washington territory has made a stir at Olympia. Probably not one person in ten throughout the territory would approve the proposed memorial.

THE DEFEAT OF MAHONE.

During the canvass the New York *Evening Post* said: "Virginia politics are in a state which makes it difficult for most northerners to know which side is most likely to advance the good of mankind or the country at large through its success." To this Mr. Fortune, the colored editor of that city, replied that while "politics in Virginia may confuse the mind of a northern man, it does not confuse the mind of native Virginians." The poorer classes in that state, he said, supported the Mahone party because it "has abolished the capitation tax (by which the masses were disfranchised); it has snowed under the whipping-post, a most brutal method of punishment; it has more than doubled the number of public schools, a blessing which the rich as well as the poor can appreciate; it has taught the people of Virginia that courts of law are the palladium of common rights, and not engines for the wreaking of personal likes and dislikes; it has liberalized the opinion of the state so that men can differ on questions of vital moment without fear of becoming social pariahs."

It was because it was believed that Mahone would liberalize the politics of the state, and thus break the solid south that he has received the support of many republicans. The national administration was induced to lend its favor to him, and, even since the long deadlock in the extra session of the senate in 1881, which was precipitated by his appearance in that body, he has controlled the federal patronage in Virginia. But he has been all the time simply an adventurer, as destitute of principle as Butler, and like Butler, a politician "for revenue only." He masqueraded for a while in the role of a statesman, but his true character was soon revealed, and for more than a year he has been known to be one of the most despicable of political bosses, tyrannical and unscrupulous in the use of his power, an enemy to all that is decent in politics. He removed officials without cause, and some he "influenced;" he corrupted voters, encouraged frauds at the ballot-boxes, and destroyed the political freedom of the people by the most shameless use of the machine. He had already become a great burden to the republican party, and was aspiring to a position of greater power, where he could dictate terms in the national contest next year. But his alliance with the republican party was an unnatural one. No decent republican could support him without humiliation, and his defeat, though nominally a democratic victory, was also a republican triumph. His overthrow is cause for national rejoicing. In Washington, the conservative republicans rejoice that they are relieved from responsibility for him. It is only such spurious republicans as Gorham, Ingersoll and Hatton who lament his overthrow.

By his defeat the prospect for the republicans in the next presidential contest is much improved. His influence in his own state and in the senate is simply that of a rejected boss. The president, out of self-respect, will have to drop him. There is no danger, now that Mahoneism will be a plank of republicanism, to be defended next year by men who inwardly repudiate it, or, to disgust many who will not defend what they inwardly repudiate and turn them over to the democrats. The managers of the party have had a lesson similar to the one they had with Butler. They sought to gain a temporary partisan advantage by disreputable means, and their experience in both instances should teach them that in the long run the demagogue hurts only the party which becomes responsible for him.

A NEED OF THE TIMES

In many parts of the state there is a growing disposition, we are told, to limit business operations to the lowest possible degree. Men are becoming careful in making purchases, in offering credits and extending their business undertakings; and this is prudent and right, if it is not carried beyond judicious limits. But in some localities there is said to be a tightening on all sides that produces a result amounting almost to a panic. Beyond doubt too much business has been done in the country on credit, and many reckless purchases have been made. As a consequence debts press for payment; on the part of creditors there is a disposition to refuse further accommodation, and on the part of the debtors a hesitation or unwillingness to make the further effort that their situation really requires.

In all these things there is a golden mean. To rush blindly into debt is one extreme, and to shut down on all credit operations is the other. As inflated values and fictitious prosperity is the result of the one, so an unnatural stringency is the result of the other policy. It is true that several causes are combining just now to make money tight. Not the least among them is the mortgage tax law, which prevents debtors from getting accommodations on real estate security, though money in abundance is here for investment. One thing is needed, in these circumstances, in all our counties. It is close economy in public expenditures, so that the tax levy may be as small as possible. When taxes are low, not only are the burdens of the local tax-payer lighter, but outside capitalists are more willing to lend money within the county. Again, a higher valuation of property in every county would reduce the tax levy, and thus induce outside capital to seek investment. Our system tends to make money scarce and hard to get, but some of the remedies the people have in their own hands.

What is needed just now on all sides is a spirit of forbearance and liberality. A narrow and grinding policy on the part of creditors, and a sullen and inactive one on the part of debtors, will only make matters worse. All classes need each other's help. A spirit of accommodation and reciprocity will result to the benefit of all.

Mr. Villard's order prohibiting the sale on Northern Pacific trains of sensational publications like the *Police Gazette* is a very proper and a very notable act. Every owner is responsible, morally at least, for the use to which his premises are put, and Mr. Villard's recognition of this responsibility does him great credit, and will, no doubt, have an important influence upon others. It would not be possible to speak of the flash pictorial papers with unmerited severity. At many news stands in Portland as elsewhere, pictures are exposed which are an offense to every decent woman and an offense to the eyes of every decent man. Each new publication as it comes out seeks to surpass its predecessors in indecency, and thus the beastly competition tends to degrade to further depths those already in existence. If other railroad managers would, as Mr. Villard has done, prohibit the sale of indecent papers, an important step towards reform would be made. It is stated that the agents of the society for the prevention of cruelty to children in New York have been instrumental in causing many newsdealers to suspend or discontinue the sale of the "flash" pictorial weeklies, and that against others who have refused to refrain from exposing their indecent pictures, legal proceedings will be instituted.

A French company and a French engineer are doing the work on the soil of the United States of Colombia, which insists that her sovereign rights shall be protected as grantor of the right of way, and the United States of America will be likely to insist that the canal shall be free for the commerce of the world, in war as well as in peace. Meantime, there is little said about the crazy scheme of Captain Eads, who proposed to build a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, on which he intends to transport the largest ships that float when he gets it ready.

When it was said that, in spite of Judge Deady's opinion, there was still enough law to punish gambling it was not meant that the opinion in question denied the right to punish this offense, but simply that, though the city ordinance had been pronounced insufficient, there was a state law ample for the suppression of gambling and for the punishment of those engaging in it. In fact, the opinion distinctly affirmed and strongly upheld the state law. Instead of furnishing any argument against enforcement of the penalties against gambling, on the contrary, it furnishes the strongest possible argument for such enforcement.

Who shall be speaker? This is the question now agitating the national democratic mind. Carlisle's star, all the reports say, is in the ascendant; but it will not yet do to underrate the ability of the protectionists and tariff-straddlers to control the democratic party on this question once more, as they have so often done in the past.

Cincinnati, Covington and Newport averaged 565 glasses of beer apiece for every man, woman and child last year. But at least half the women and children under 5 years ought to be left out of consideration, and computed in this way, each man's share would be about 1,665 glasses, which is less than five a day.

The supply agent of the Houston & Texas Central railroad, Mr. W. W. Styles of Houston, Texas, was thrown from his horse and received a very severe sprain. St. Jacobs Oil helped him amazingly.

MEETING NOTICES.

Willamette Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting this (Monday) evening at Masonic Temple at 7:30 sharp. Work in F. C. degree.

Attention, Knights Pythias.—There will be a regular meeting of Ivanhoe Lodge this (Monday) evening at Castle Hall at 8:30 P. M. Work in Third degree. All Knights are cordially invited. By order
Wm. L. Epperson, K. of R. & S. C. C.

Advertisements such as "Wants," "Help Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., will be inserted for ten cents per line first insertion, five cents per line thereafter. No insertion less than twenty five cents. These rates apply to cash customers only.

Deaths, Marriages and Births fifty cents each. Resolutions of Condolence ten cents per line. All transient advertising payable in advance.

Schwab & Bro., Artistic Printers, 122 Front.

NEW TO-DAY.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD OR METAL AT THE West Shore office, 122 Front.

"DOWNS' SELF-ADJUSTING CORSETS" combine comfort and grace with durability: it is a long-felt want. OLDS & KING, Agts, 186 First st.

GENTS' FINE WARM UNDERWEAR, BEDrock prices. The City Dry Goods Store, 167 Third st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, UNFURNISHED, 220½ First street, between Salmon and Main. 19n3

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF SEVEN rooms, 193 Fourth street. Apply at premises. 19n2

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms, with board; references. 182 Seventh st. 27n9

TO LEASE—RESIDENCE LOTS, CHEAP; ON Sherman street. Call at 214 Front street. 17n1m

TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH gas, fire and use of bath, for gentlemen, at 193 Sixth street. 19n6

A FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE at great bargain. second door southwest corner Fourth and Lincoln. 19n3

WANTED—SITUATION BY A MAN TO DO anything that is useful. Apply at Mariners' Home for THOMAS NORTON. 1t

EN SUITE AND SINGLE—FINE ACCOMMODAtions for families bath, fire and gas. N. E. cor. of First and Montgomery streets. 19n4

$2000 OR $2500 WANTED: FROM 1 TO 3 years, on improved real estate. Address, "Inquirer No. 1," Portland, Or. 16n1f

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE DESK-ROOM AT 102 First st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET AT 148 YAMHILL street. 4ntf

A FEW SINGLE ROOMS TO LET AT THE Knickerbocker House, 87 Washington street. MRS. E. VON BORSTEL. 17n6

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF MATCHED BLACK horses. Call at or address GODDARD & FRAZIER'S Stables, cor. Morrison & Second, until 8 A. M. Tuesday. 1t

C. H. WILCOX, SOUTHWEST COR. FIRST AND Oak, Bookseller and Stationer. All leading newspapers and periodicals in stock. Subscriptions a specialty. Give him a call. 18n

THE PORTLAND LODGINGS, NEW 3-STORY building, North Third st., bet. B and C. Furniture, Bedding, etc., all new. Furnished rooms by the week or month. Night Lodgings, price according to rooms.

SPARRING—PROFESSOR ED. TOWHEY, OF New York, teacher of the art of self-defense; private lessons. No. 25 First st., room 3, over the New Market; hours from 2 to 5 P. M. 18n6

CLOSING OUT PIANOS AND ORgans regardless of cost at Harris' Music Store, No. 63 First street. Call and be convinced. 19n7t

WANTED LARGE ROOM WITH ALCOVE, OR two rooms adjoining, with modern conveniences; on line of cars; central location with or without board. Address, stating location and particulars, P. O. Box 781. 18n3

WANTED—A CANADIAN YOUNG WOMAN lately from Toronto is desirous of procuring a position as a domestic in a private family; capable of performing all the duties of general housework; wages not so much of an object as a comfortable home. Apply immediately to DOMESTIC, this office. 19n2

L. FELDMANN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN wooden and willow ware, and manufacturers of brooms and brushes.
125 FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OREGON.

DR. E. O. SMITH,
DENTIST,
S. E. Corner Second and Washington.
(Up stairs.)

REOPENED—THE CENTRAL MARKET RESTaurant. This popular restaurant, having been overhauled and repainted throughout, is now open. All the delicacies of the season at popular prices. New Market building, Second, between A and Ash. Separate apartment for ladies.
17n6 E. S. COTTRELL, Manager.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.
IN CONNECTION WITH OUR PARCEL DElivery we are making a specialty of transferring trunks, valises and baggage at rates fully 50 per cent cheaper than other companies. This being a much needed enterprise in this city, we respectfully ask the support of the community. Office, 16 Stark street; telephone, No. 100. The Portland Dime Parcel Delivery Company. 11n6 H. L. LEWIS, Mgr.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We are instructed to sell by auction, on the premises, at the southwest corner of Third and Mill sts.,
On Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1883, at 10 A. M.,
The entire furniture, carpets, etc., of residence, comprising the almost new furniture and fittings of twenty rooms, consisting, in part—
Carpets—300 yards of fine Roxbury Brussels carpets, 275 yards of fine wool carpets, 75 yards fine Brussels hall and stair carpets; also,
Nine solid ash bedroom suits of latest designs, 3 finely finished and complete bedroom suits, ash bedsteads, 2 bedsteads, etc., fine Clipper spring mattresses, full top (made to order), sets of chamber crockery, ash and spruce wardrobes, ash center-tables, lamps, mirrors, blankets, comforters, feather pillows, 3 heating stoves (coal and wood), &c.; also,
One handsome bed lounge; lace curtains, marble-top and solid walnut center-tables, lounges, reception chairs, draperies, chandeliers, rugs, etc., &c.; also,
Dining room furniture, extension table, dining chairs, crockery, cutlery, glassware, &c., &c.; also
Fine range with water pipes, galvanized iron boiler, large heating stove complete, together with numerous articles included in the complete furniture of residence.
N. B.—We respectfully invite the special attention of buyers to this sale, as the goods are first-class and as good as new, and worthy of inspection.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

Plato's Agency, Real Estate Broker,
Corner First and Washington—P. O. Box 660.

$600—BUSINESS FOR LADY; WELL-ESTABLISHED. PLATO'S AGENCY. 19n

$900—FINE RESTAURANT IN BEST TOWN in Oregon. PLATO'S AGENCY. 19n

$2800—PAYING HOTEL ON R. R.; BIG bargain. PLATO'S AGENCY. 19n

$4000—LODGING HOUSE; ALL FULL; long lease. PLATO'S AGENCY. 19n

$350—GOOD RESTAURANT; OWNER SICK and compelled to sell. PLATO'S AGENCY. 13n

$100—FINE BARBER SHOP AND BATHS doing big business. PLATO'S AGENCY.

PATENTS OBTAINED, RECORDS EXAMINED, drawings made; all information furnished; think, improve, invest. Address PLATO'S AGENCY.

THE MUTUAL SELF-ENDOWMENT ASSOCIAtion pays its members in five equal payments during life. Address Local Manager PLATO.

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THE STATE, B. [illegible], [illegible] block, is my agent.
Portland, Or., November 15, 1883. I. SAXER. 17n1m-2p

WANTS.

HOUSE—FIVE OR SIX ROOMS WANTED TO rent; will buy the furniture. WELCH & CO. 18n

LODGING HOUSE WANTED; WILL PURCHASE the furniture for cash. WELCH & CO., Stark st.

$2600 PARTNERSHIP IN WAREHOUSE, good business; fine wheat section. Apply at Room 40, Union block. 18n3

$2000 TO $5000 TO INVEST IN SOME ESTablished business, by a gentleman just arrived from the east; is a good bookkeeper. WELCH & CO., Stark st. 18n

WANTED—A CHANCE TO ENGAGE IN A business requiring from $ 500 to $2000 capital, by a man of experience in merchandising. Address Room 40, Union block. 18n3

WANTED—TO RENT FROM TWO TO TEN acres of land near Portland; cleared or not cleared. Address "B. O." Oregonian. 18n3

WANTED—BOARD AND LODGING IN A PRIvate family, where he can be at home with the family. Address "Norwegian," this office. 18n7

STORE WANTED ON FIRST ST., WEST SIDE of street preferred; must be central and suitable for jewelry store; size about 18x60; rent no object if suited. Address for two weeks, "B. C.," this office. 18n1f

WANTED—THREE GENTLEMEN CAN FIND comfortable home by addressing COMFORT, Oregonian office. 17n4

A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME CAPITAL DEsires an interest in some business in Portland, or a situation; best references. Address "Q. X. D.," Post-office box 412. 14n6

WANTED—A COUNTER SUITABLE FOR A broker's office. Address "Banker," this office. 7n

WANTED—A FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF safe, with steel money chest. Address "Banker," this office. 7n

PERSONAL—WOMEN'S COMMISSION HOUSE and Employment Agency, for women only. Cor. Third and Pine sts.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A LICENSED engineer; references. Address "C. L. B.," Norton House. 19n4

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSmaker wishes employment. Call or address 124 Fifth st. 18n3

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TRAVELING salesman; long experience and best of references. Address Room 6, Union block. 18n3

A BOY 17 YEARS OF AGE DESIRES A SITUAtion in a store, or will learn a trade; wages no object; references given. Address "Boy D.," this office. 13n7

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A POSITION as housekeeper. Address "A. L.," this office. 17n3

A BOOKKEEPER WHOSE EVENINGS ARE unemployed wishes an engagement to take charge of a set of books on reasonable terms; references. Address "d.," this office. 14n1f

PARTIES WISHING LADY CLERKS, SEAMstresses, chambermaids, or second work girls can find same by calling at employment office 213 Fourth street, cor. Salmon. 18n1m

CHINESE HOUSE SERVANTS PROMPTLY furnished. ANDREW KAN, 54 Washington st. 22J

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE GOOD SAMARITAN HOSpital a respectable woman to do general housework. Apply to the Sister in charge. 7n4

OFFICE BOY WANTED—A BOY 12 OR 15 YEARS of age for general office work; wages $4 per week. Address in own handwriting, P. O., Box 362. 18n6

WANTED—GIRL TO WAIT ON TABLE. Inquire at Pacific Hotel, near Weidler's Mill. 18n3

AGENTS WANTED.

CANVASSER WANTED—TO CANVASS BUSIness men of Portland for a work that sells. Address with references, STEELE & CO., Helena, M. T.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TRAVEL OR FOR CITY, wages from $5 to $20 per day; no experience required. Call at 37 First street from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., rooms 11 and 12. 13n7

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE ON THIS coast for new and fast-selling books; good pay. Address A. ROMAN, 120 Sutter st., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ACTIVE, WIDE awake, smart men and women to canvass for our rapid selling books. Cut this out and address at once A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal. 24jtf

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MARKET THEATER.

F. W. Stechhan............Proprietor and Manager.

Reappearance by Public Demand and Special Engagement of the superb

GRISMER-DAVIES
Dramatic Combination.

Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday Matinee, Alexander Dumas' great drama,
THE DANICHEFFS.
Wednesday and Thursday Lester Wallack's beautiful comedy-drama,
ROSEDALE.
Friday and Saturday, Tom Taylor's great drama,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

Reserved seats at Cornelius' Drug Store.

GRAND LADIES' FAIR
—IN AID OF THE—
CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE.
Will Open Nov. 19th, and Continue Day and Night, till Nov. 30th, at
LADD'S HALL.
Corner First and Salmon Streets, (over the Daily News Office.
ENTERTAINMENTS EVERY EVENING.
Hot lunch every day from 11:30 till 2:30 o'clock Refreshments during the evening.
ADMISSION.................................25 CTS

FREE
Grand Musical Exhibition
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE
Pupils Comprising the Class of the Conservatory of Music Under the Instruction of Professor Joseph Borra,
—AT THE—
MASONIC HALL
ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21,
At half past 7 o'clock, P. M.

The public are cordially invited to attend and examine Prof. Borra's new method of teaching to read music at sight.

Programme.
PART I.
1. The pupils to be examined in the elementary principles.
2. Singing the Galin method, based upon mathematical principles.
3. Exercises in the grand solfeggio of the Conservatory of Music, Paris, France.
PART II.
1. Grand duet for violin and piano, Fantasie from March of Moses in Egypt, Mrs. Sonneland and Professor Borra.
2. Grand duo, Il Puritani, by D'Beriot and Debourn, Mrs. Sonneland and Professor Borra.
3. Elegie, by Ernst, for violin and piano, Mrs. Sonneland and Professor Borra.
4. The Last Thought of a Young Lover, by Charles Voss, Mrs. Sonneland and Professor Borra.

RUMMELIN & GUTMAN,
68 First st., bet. Stark and Oak, Portland, Or.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
FURS
Offer at Lowest Prices
SEAL-SKIN GARMENTS!
Latest Style, and Good Fit guaranteed. Best Alaska Quality and London Dye Warranted.
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Ladies, Misses & Gentlemen's Furs!
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Writing Lessons
Afternoon and Evening at the
PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Cor. Second and Yamhill Sts.

FOR SALE.

$500 FURNITURE FOR SALE AND HOUSE to rent. WELCH & CO., Stark st. 18n

$250—BUSINESS FOR SALE THAT WILL pay an active man from $10 to $30 per day. WELCH & CO., Stark street. 18n

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE; A CHOICE corner; good trade; well-selected stock; price, $3000. See HAIGHT & NEWBURY, real estate agents, 52 Morrison st. 18n6

GUNS FOR SALE—TWO FINE ENGLISH breech-loaders (by Ward & Sons, London, and W. Westy Richards, New Bond street, London), with leather case for pair and separate covers; price $200. Address GUNS, this office. 17n6

$300—A FINE SQUARE GRAND PIANO for sale at a bargain. Inquire 269 Ninth st.

$300 WILL BUY A MAGNIFICENT GRAND square piano. Address 131 Fourth street, up stairs. 14n5

FOR SALE—ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN A long-established, good-paying business. Address lock box 357, Seattle, W. T. References required. 30olm

AT A BARGAIN—A FINE OPENING FOR A flouring mill at Dallas, Polk county, Oregon. A fine water power in the best wheat section in Oregon; a splendid water power; 24 feet head with dam and race in good repair; the mill burnt off the property last July. Will sell the whole or one-half at a bargain. For further particulars inquire of WILSON & HOLMAN at Salem, Oregon. 30olm

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

GOLD FIELDS—LOTS FOR SALE IN COEUR d'Alene City, joining the large military post within 400 yards, on the lake shore; splendid bay for steamboat landing, and large store, as every miner has to pass by here. Apply to JUDGE H. MELDER, Rathdrum, T. A. TUBBS, Coeur d'Alene. 6olw

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—LOTS IN THIS city and East Portland. Inquire "Lots," this office.

FOR SALE—500 TO 1000 ACRES OF FINE TIMber land, all in one body, in township 6, 2½ miles west of Columbia City, Or. For particulars inquire of J. L. Wickersham, at O. & C. R. R. office, or M. F. Moore, East Portland. 12olmd

MULTNOMAH, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND accessible suburban property in the market, is an undulating plateau, naturally drained, cleared and nearly all in grass; commanding a view of Portland, East Portland, Albina, the Willamette river and all the improvements made and to be made by the North Pacific Terminal Company; has just been laid out into blocks 215x400, lots 50x100, streets 60, and alleys 15 feet. This property is part of the Thompson donation claim, on which are located all of the improvements made and to be made by the Terminal Company on the east side, and adjoins on the south the Proebstel claim, on which is the most valuable property in Albina. Multnomah is situated about half a mile north from Albina ferry, 300 feet north from N. P. Terminal Company's east line, 1500 feet north machine shops and car works, 600 feet east from O. R. & N. Co.'s railway track; 3000 feet from Willamette river, O. R. & N. Co.'s depot, warehouse, elevator and N. P. R. R. proposed bridge. To encourage and aid the Multnomah Railway Company to construct its railway from Front and Morrison streets along the route and during the life of its franchise—via Albina ferry to the center of the tract—lots for a limited period are offered at very low prices, ranging from $100 to $400. Terms of sale: One-fourth or more cash, balance quarter yearly. By agreement at time of purchase, payments may be made in ten or less monthly instalments. Interest on deferred payments, 8 per cent; 5 per cent off for all cash. Apply in person or by letter to the undersigned, at 166 First st., corner Morrison. [1sjtf] JNO. R. WHEAT.

TO LET—ROOMS.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY FURNISHED room; large closet. 263 Third st. 18n6

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIvate family. Inquire at 210 Seventh st., corner Clay. 18n2

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping; in private family; references required. 114 Columbia st. 18n2

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN a new house, with grate and use of bath. Apply at 170 Tenth st., near Yamhill st. 18n3

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM with use of bath and other conveniences; price moderate. Apply at 230 Yamhill st. 18n

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR in suite; in private family. 230 5th, bet. Salmon and Main. 18n12

TO RENT—FIVE UNFURNISHED ROOMS SUITable for housekeeping. Call at No. 224 L street, between Ninth and Tenth. 18n5

TO RENT, A NICE FURNISHED ROOM IN A private family. Inquire at 14 Clay street. 15ntf

TO LET—NICE COMFORTABLE ROOMS WITH use of piano, parlor and bath; at 274 Columbia st., cor 12th. 15n4f

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR SINGLE persons or man and wife; with use of bath, hot and cold water; at S. W. cor. 4th and Main. 18n6

FOR RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM; also suite of rooms. Apply at 85 Fourth street.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH grate, gas and use of bath; suitable for two gentlemen; references required. Inquire at 363 First street, Reed's Block. 12n17

UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing, 310 First street; new house; central location; everything kept neat and clean. Respectable people only need apply. 10n5d1f

FOR RENT—ROOM SUITABLE FOR OFFICES, etc. Apply to E. MARTIN & CO., 128 Front st., city. 8n

FOR RENT—THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED complete for housekeeping; both hot and cold water. Also one suite, handsomely furnished, for gentleman or gentleman and wife, with board if desired; references exchanged. Inquire at room 4, 283 First st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH board, 161 Taylor street, cor. East Park. 17n3

FOR RENT WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family, a large, well furnished front room with alcove; terms moderate. 333 Yamhill street. 13ntf

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT; gas, bath, etc., with or without board; convenient to street cars. Inquire at 384 Morrison, cor Pacific sts.

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE (8 ROOMS) TO responsible woman who will board family. Address TIRED, Oregonian office. 17n3

HOUSE OF FIVE ROOMS TO LET AND FURniture for sale. Apply at 131 Fourth st. 16ntf

FOR RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE for 6 months; cor. of Nineteenth and E. Apply immediately to Bishop Morris, or Dr. Hill at Bishop Scott Grammar School. 17tf

FOR RENT.

CITY FARM FOR RENT—22 ACRES IN THE city of Salem, 12 acres of which is garden land; house, barn, orchard, etc.; four blocks from state capitol. T. A. SHANE, 147 Third st. 26otf

FARM TO RENT OR SELL—400 ACRES, SIX miles from Lebanon, in Willamette valley; mixed stock and wheat farm; price $18 per acre. Apply to WILLIAM REID, 48 First street. 16otf

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO GIVE PRIVATE lessons on the piano at evenings. Special attention given to beginners. Terms, 50 cents a lesson. Use of piano for practicing free. Apply at 88 Morrison st.

ABRAHAM & WINTERS, GENERAL COLLECtors, Gilman's Block, Room 3, corner First and Ash streets, Portland, Or.

T. MERRILL AND JESSE COULTER, CONtractors and Builders; fitting up stores and a general jobbing business done. 146 Third st., Portland.

PORTLAND AND ASTORIA STEVEDORE CO., Portland and Astoria. Loading and unloading ships promptly attended to and at reasonable rates. Portland Office, 28 North Front. 3olm

LESSONS GIVEN IN KENSINGTON EMbroidery, Applique and Ribbon work; 203 First st.

EVERY DAY PURE, SWEET APPLE CIDER can be obtained at 47 Third st., between Pine and Ash. 2olm

PATTERN AND DRESSMAKING ROOMS—Patterns cut to order while waiting; cutting and fitting a specialty. 72 Mill, bet Third and Fourth.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. S. L. KING—DR. FLORENCE H. KING, physicians and surgeons. Offices rooms 63 and 64 Union block.

W. S. NEWBURY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HAS removed to No. 82 Morrison st., Portland, Or. Will practice in all the State and U. S. Courts. Correspondence and business promptly attended to. Special attention given to real estate practice and negotiations.

W. L. MILLER, M. D., SUCCESSOR TO DR. R. McKinnell, surgeon and homœopathic physician. Office and residence 84 Main st., cor. of Fourth. Office hours 10 to 11 A. M., 1 to 3 and 5 to 7 P. M. 25otf

DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY.
GEO. H. CHANCE, D. D. S.
S. W. corner First and Alder streets.

MEETING NOTICES.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE OREgon Board of Pilot Commissioners on November 27, 1883, at their office, No. 31 North Front street, Portland, Or., to issue or renew branches and transact any other business that may come before it.
J. A. BROWN, President.
N. INGERSOLL,
J. H. D. GRAY.
H. H. BUDDY, Secretary. 13n7

GUNPOWDER.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., AGENTS CAL. POWDER Works, Front, First and Vine sts., Portland.

CORBETT, FAILING & CO., AGENTS FOR DUpont's Gunpowder, 81 and 83 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

LIFE INSURANCE
If you contemplate Insuring Your Life, take a Policy in The
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK,
F. S. WINSTON, President.
Organized in 1843. Cash Assets, $100,000,000
The Largest, the Cheapest and the Best

It has received about one-fifth of all the money paid for Life Insurance, and has disbursed about one-fourth of all the money paid to holders of Life Insurance policies in the United States.

The results of its policies in benefits to members are unparalleled, and it stands first in rank amongst the Life Insurance Companies of the world. It is the only company in the United States whose policies have become self sustaining.

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No. 41.... 10,000....... 10,080.......[illegible]
No. 481.... 10,000....... 7,220.......[illegible]

Thousands of other similar examples are recorded on the company's books.

This Company does NOT insure on the Tontine plan.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Resident Agent, No. 8 First street.
EDWARD LEAKE, Special Agent. 27ol1yl

A true assistant to nature in repairing [illegible] to perfect health, thus enabling it to resist disease, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

JOHN BARRETT,
48 First and 52 Ash street, Portland, Oregon.

W. K. TICHENOR, Manager,
Clatskanie, Columbia county, Or. 20olm

known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

Office—Fourth and E sts.
Yard—E St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.
Telephone No. 351. Portland, Or.

B U Hodges Bedir
J Kane, New Tacoma
T Larsen, S F
T Horrigan, S F
J Larson, S F

MISS DU BOIS' SUCCESS.—The Detroit *Every Saturday*, of recent date, says: "An Italian correspondent writes *Every Saturday* from Milan, September 17, some interesting news of American singers in Italy. Miss Belle Du Bois of Portland, Or., has just returned from Salo, where she made a highly successful debut in "Sonnambula," being called before the curtain three or four times. For her encore she sang a staccato polka, which so delighted the audience that she was called on to repeat it four times. As this success was obtained without money and without price, it is very gratifying."

AGAIN INSANE.—Jonas Bently, a youth who was some time ago adjudged insane and sent to the asylum, was after a short detention discharged as sufficiently cured. Last evening, however, he was again found by a policeman roaming around the streets in a state of mental aberration, and was locked up in the jail. He appeared constantly thinking of something that occupied his entire mind, and although moving his limbs mechanically, made no response when spoken to. He will again be examined by the proper authorities and without doubt returned to the asylum.

PROPERTY FOUND.—A satchel and a roll of blankets, supposed to be stolen property, were discovered by policeman Byers last evening under the wharf at the Esmond house. They were taken to the police station and upon examination found to contain nothing of great value, being hardly worth stealing. Consequently it is now thought that some deckhand, who had left his boat, had moved all his belongings to the free and spacious warehouse underneath the dock. In any event the owner of the above described property will now know where to find it.

BRAKE BROKEN.—Last night about 9 o'clock as one of the cars of Joe Holladay's line (or Ben's, as the case may be) was coming down the grade at the up town bend, the forward brake chain broke and the car started at high speed. With much coolness the driver disconnected the single tree from the car, letting the horse run off, and hurried to the rear brake, by which he stopped the car. The horse galloped down street, never leaving the track, until he collided with an up-town car, when he was secured. Damages nominal.

LOOKING TO A WALKING MATCH.—The presence in San Francisco at the present time of a half dozen or more celebrated six-day pedestrians from the east, who will engage in a contest during the coming week, has given rise to an agitation among sporting men here looking to bringing some of them to this city. All people who enjoy watching worn-out men plodding around a sawdust track for six days will undoubtedly give their support to the scheme on foot.

ARRANGING TO DISTRIBUTE BAGS.—The advisory committee of the Ladies' Relief society meet at Mrs. Congle's, corner Sixth and Taylor streets, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 10:30. All members of the society who are willing to assist in the distribution of the Thanksgiving bags for the home are requested to be present at the meeting.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge Deady will, this morning announce in this court the opinion of Mr. Justice Field on the demurrer to the bill in the cases of Wells, Fargo & Co. vs. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. and the same vs. The Oregon & California Railway Co.; and also a decision in the case of the U. S., vs. Barnhart.

PERSONAL.—Hon. H. W. Corbett and wife, accompanied by Miss May Failing, left Saturday night over the Northern for New York. They will return in three months. Mrs. W. S. Ladd and Mrs. S. G. Reed left for the east by the same train.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Grismer and Miss Davies to-night in "The Danicheffs."

It is rumored that Judge Bonnet of the Fifth judicial district, intends to resign soon.

The Presbyterian church has organized a mission at the corner of Sixteenth and T streets.

The false report of the failure of Sweeney & Co. at Spokane Falls did not come from Bradstreet's mercantile agency here.

J. Q. King, the religio-temperance reform crank, has been released from the insane asylum, and has returned to Portland.

Classes in German and singing meet this evening in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, German commencing at 7:35; singing at 8:30 P. M.

The church fair, to be held by the ladies of St. Lawrence parish, at Ladd's hall, corner First and Salmon streets, begins to-day.

Ah Poi, who was detected in stealing from the till of Robinson Murray's saloon, has been bound over to appear before the grand jury.

A great deal of work is being done on the streets south of Marquam's gulch, a fact that is much appreciated by the residents of that section.

The steam saw mill at Sellwood is to be moved from its present site on Johnson's creek to the bank of the river, where a large boom of logs is now anchored.

The handsome new residence of United States District Attorney Watson, on the corner of Ninth and Montgomery streets, is nearly completed. It will cost about $15,000.

One of engine company No. Two's horses, which cost the city in the neighborhood of $250, was sold a day or two ago for $70. The horse had a swollen leg, and had been off duty for about three weeks.

Thomas Wallace, who was originally charged with mayhem for biting the nose of a boon companion in a fight was on Saturday allowed to plead guilty to a simple assault and released on payment of $25 fine.

Professor Anton Zurnlich, the magician who appeared here shortly after the New Market theater was first thrown open, is in the city. He will give a series of entertainments after the Grismer-Davies season is ended.

Sam McKee, owner of the old Ivy Green property on Second street, between Yamhill and Taylor, has leased the same to Chinamen for seventeen years at $200 a month. The morals of the city will be benefited by the change.

The case of the Chinaman arrested, in Justice Greene's court, charged with stealing opium valued at $650, has been dismissed, as it was shown that the larceny occurred in Montana, and consequently beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE DANICHEFFS."—After an absence of two weeks, during which they played to very large business on Puget sound and in Victoria, Mr. Joseph Grismer and Miss Davies and their excellent company return to-night and open at New Market theater with "The Danicheffs." They will be warmly welcomed. Whether the play presented be old or new, theater goers are always certain, with Mr. Grismer and Miss Davies in the leading parts, that there will be a satisfactory performance. The repertoire for the week is: Monday and Tuesday evenings, "The Danicheffs;" Wednesday and Thursday, the ever popular comedy-drama, "Rosedale;" Friday and Saturday, "The Fool's Revenge;" Saturday matinee, "The Danicheffs."

MISS WEBB'S BENEFIT.—New Market theater was well filled last evening on the occasion of the benefit to Miss Maggie Webb. She sang a number of solos familiar to the audience, the most pleasing of which was "The Last Rose of Summer," which was given in good style and evoked loud applause. Jubilees by the Kentucky singers came in for demonstrations of approval.

Walla Walla *Union*: A fearful accident occurred at Blue Mountain station Friday afternoon, resulting in the death of George Lamkins and wounding of four others. The circumstances of the accident are about as follows, as near as can be ascertained: Poole Bros. have a grading contract for the O. R. & N. Co, from Blue Mountain station southward towards the Baker City division. Quite a force of men have been engaged in blasting out a roadway in the rock above the station. Yesterday a blast charged with giant powder was set off, but for some reason or other it did not explode. After waiting a few minutes Lamkins went up to the mine and began picking out the charge in order to rap-time it, when suddenly, without warning, the powder ignited, throwing Lamkins and a great mass of rocks 100 feet in the air. Four others, who were standing some distance off, were more or less injured by falling rocks, but none seriously. Parties rushed for Lamkins as soon as he came down, but nothing could be done, as life had already departed. His body was horribly mutilated and most of his clothing torn to shreds. It is probable that his remains will be interred in the Weston cemetery. It is supposed that the fuse hung fire or burned slowly, touching off the cartridge, just as Lamkins began to prick the blast. No one is to blame for the accident. The injured men are all doing well.

"Where were you engaged last?" asked a young lady of the new colored cook. "Yer oughten'ter ax me dat lady." "I just want to know, as it may tend to give you character." "Well, lady, de las' time I was engaged was down in de bottoms. I was engaged ter Bob Phillips, de triflinest yaller man I ever seed. Why, lady, dat man stole my year rings and runned away. How many times was yerself engaged, lady?"

John Cran & Co. have received a new lot of Scotch Knit Turbans and a fine lot of Men's Neck Wear and Knit Underwear.

Ladies' Ready Suits in all-wool material, $10, $12 and $15 at Mosart's Cloak and Suit House, 70 Morrison street.

Fine Apple and Brazil Creams and Walnut Patties; choice and good. Staples & Garrett.

CITY NOTICES.

Cure that cold by using Fog and Tar Drops. Sold by Staples & Garrett.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Eastern oysters every steamer at Keith's.

Fine steel engravings and gold frames at Shanahan's Art Gallery, 46 Morrison street.

My wife is happy. Barbey repaired her sewing machine. Yamhill street, between First and Second.

Finest lot China fan-tail gold fish at Postoffice Candy Store, Multnomah block, Fifth and Morrison.

Uncle Myers offers unusual inducements this week. $20 or $30 spent with him is a clear gain to the purchaser of 50 per cent. 181 First street.

Choice brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the Cosmopolitan, corner First and Alder.

All kinds of home-made Chewing and Taffies will be made at the Fair by Postoffice Candy Store.

Take Dr. Herley's Celery, Beef and Iron while you can, for it adds twenty years to the life of man.

$20,000 to loan at Uncle Myers' on merchandise of all descriptions. You can make your own terms at 181 First street.

The Oregon Loan Office, 75 First street, sells 4-ounce cases, stem-winding silver American Waltham watches at $8. Parties at a distance can procure them by writing for the same.

If you want to borrow money pawn your valuables with W. O'Shea, the leading pawnbroker, 21 First street, New Market block. He is thoroughly reliable.

SELF-ACTING RAILROAD SWITCH.

Description of a Valuable Invention by an Oregon Railroad Man.

While at the car shops of the Oregon & California road yesterday, the attention of an OREGONIAN reporter was attracted by an apparently simple contrivance attached to a switch. Upon examination and inquiry it was found to be what might be called a self-acting switch tender. At the shops there is a main and a side track leading northerly into a single main track. This main track is of the ordinary kind, the end rails being movable for connection with the two other tracks. With this disappear the customary fixed rails, as with the new switch, looking north, the west rail of the side track and east rail of the main track are movable, the west rail of the main track and the east rail of the side track being fixed. The apparatus is placed on the west side of the track and consists of two rods fixed to the end of the nearest rail of the movable main track and one rod through the fixed rail into the nearest movable rail of the side track. These rods lead to arms of different angles fixed to a common shaft. A center weight with handle is also attached to the shaft. The main track being connected, a train leaving the switch enters the main track by spreading the west rail of the switch track half the distance to the west rail and the levers act upon both rails of the movable main track, forcing them to a connection with the rails on which the train is running. The switch is now connected with the side track, and a train coming down the main track reverses the operation. By this device it is impossible for a train leaving either of the two tracks not to enter the single track, and there is no danger of leaving the track by reason of a misplaced switch.

The device has been in use at the car shops for several days, the old style of switch being dispensed with. The weight is used merely to facilitate working by hand when it is desired to place the switch for a train entering either track from the main single track. It would appear that this invention is one of great value, as a passenger or engineer need have no fear of a sleeping or absent switch-tender, and the speed of a train need not be slackened. The same inventor is said to have plans in course of preparation for a switch apparatus that will throw a main track in connection with either a side or straight track at the will of the engineer; but of this he at present declines to say anything. The invention seen yesterday is a complete piece of simple mechanism. Harrowing reports of train disasters by reason of misplaced switches are in almost daily receipt, and the traveling public and railway companies will certainly welcome any device calculated to lessen the dangers of railway traffic. The invention is the work of J. H. Waite, roadmaster of the Oregon and California road, and formerly holding a similar position on the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway. He is now at the southern end of the road but the above description, while not exactly according to railway parlance, will furnish as good an idea of the invention as can be published without the aid of the indispensable diagram.

SCARCITY OF FARM PRODUCTS.

McCOY, POLK CO., OR., Nov. 17, 1883.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I write not for the purpose of appearing in print, but for the sole purpose of correcting some errors you seem to have fallen into in regard to the scarcity of vegetables, butter, hay, etc. I think instead of grumbling at the farmers of western Oregon you should lay much of the blame at the door of providence, for the farmer here has yet to learn how to raise vegetables without water. You know all about the long drought that we had; no rain from the 3d of May until in October. How could you expect a surplus under these circumstances? We thank our Maker for having grown enough for home use. As to hay, we never had less than this year, for instead of two tons per acre, we had about seven tons of timothy from twelve acres. One half of the farmers have not vegetables enough to do them till spring. Had such a drought occurred in any of the older states the whole population would have had to live on importation. Your criticism on the farmer's extravagance is well deserved, and all of the better class are curtailing their expenses as fast as possible, but the assertion "that nearly every farmer is a debtor and that western Oregon is half plastered over with mortgages," is certainly a great mistake, at least as to Polk county.

The reason why the farmers of western Oregon make wheat raising a specialty, is because it brings the cash sure at some price. The infernal revenue and the protective tariff laws are breaking the farmer down, at least on this coast, if not in all of the states. No high protective tariff candidate need to show his head, for the farmer is not in humor for it. Those laws are the main reason why so many farmers are in debt. The farmer makes enough to prosper, were it not for the extravagant prices he has to pay for machinery, clothing, sugar, etc. Meanwhile console yourself by the thought that, without an accident, your city will have plenty of vegetables by next year, perhaps potatoes at 25 cents per bushel, a price which we got here about a year ago and which is "ducks" for the city, but hard on the producer.

Respectfully, GEO. H. EILERS.

Butler, Since the Election.

Boston Special to the Chicago Tribune.

They say my defeat has destroyed my presidential prospects. I never claimed to have had any. All the republican newspapers and orators claimed if I was elected this year my candidature was certain, and election more than probable. The mistake they made is in laying stress on the election. It is votes that are wanted in 1884; not an election in 1883. Taking into consideration the expenditure of probably $500,000, an importation of senators and congressmen, the whole press with but a single exception against me, civilized bulldozing, which our manufacturers will get heartily sick of before next year, or I am mistaken, all directed against one man leading a minority party, which was 45,000 in the minority three years ago, it can be easily determined that this 10,000 majority makes Massachusetts not only a doubtful state, but a democratic state next year. Other elements are increasing the democratic vote. Our democratic mothers of twenty years ago began having children at the rate of about three to one against republican mothers. These are now adding 5 per cent. a year to our vote. On the other hand, the republicans raked so near the grave for their votes that 4 per cent. of them are liable to die within a year. Somebody is to lead the democratic party to victory under different circumstances. The 200,000 democratic majority in New York has melted away to 10,000. Pennsylvania is republican again, Connecticut is doubtful, and New Jersey has just scratched through and Maryland is shaking in the wind. Virginia has shown the democrats that it can have a solid south, but that tends to make a solid north, so we are drifting into the old sectional lines of division of the war. It becomes the democracy to look to its resources. It can achieve victory only by uniting the labor element with it, where it naturally and properly belongs.

Boasting About the Solid South.

St. Paul Globe, Dem.

With a solid south the result in 1884 is assured. The democratic party is certain of the vote of that section, and in addition can safely count upon the electoral votes of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, with a fighting chance in several other doubtful states of the north, not excluding Ohio. The fact that democracy has a solid south at its back is certainly a matter for congratulation.

Millinery below cost at Mosart's. Best place in Portland for flowers, plumes, birds and ribbons, is Mosart's Cloak and Suit House, 70 Morrison street.

The purest taffies are made by Staples & Garrett, Fourth and Morrison.

Decker & Son, Pianos, with new **Composition Metallic Frames**, the greatest success of the age. **Caution**—Beware of unscrupulous dealers, who, on account of our long established reputation, the great improvements that we have made from time to time, the high state of excellence that we have attained in our manufacture, and the unqualified indorsements and testimonials that we have received from the most eminent musicians of the country, endeavor to palm off other instruments bearing a similar name, for genuine Decker & Son Pianos; the original manufacturers; established 1856. H. Sinsheimer, 31 Yamhill street, between First and Second, sole agent, established 1862.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves coughs quicker than any other medicine.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE,
46 Washington street, leads all. Oysters in every style.

FREEBORN & CO.,
Dealers in Wall Paper and Art Decorations of the latest designs. Only exclusive wall paper house north of San Francisco. 126 Third st., opp. Masonic Temple.

Great slaughter at No. 145 Third street, between Morrison and Alder. J. A. Hipperson will close out the entire stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods formerly owned by Mrs E. E. Hipperson at cost and less. Must be closed out before January 1, and no humbug.

L. B. MAGOON
Has removed his stables to the corner of Third and Madison sts. The Corbett Stables are well known to have the finest horses, carriages, hack teams, saddle horses, etc., in the city. Mr. Magoon is also very reasonable in his charges.

BEST QUALITY CIGARS
At Finnen's Havana cigar store, cor First and Oak.

GEO. H. HILL. CITY BOOK STORE.
Books and Stationery, Magazines, Papers, Periodicals, Franklin Square, Seaside and Lovell's Libraries. 171 First street.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.
The largest stock in the city at Simon Harris' Music Store, 49 First street.

FOR TRUNKS AND VALISES
Go to the Oregon Trunk Factory, H. Harris & Co., 49 First street, wholesale and retail.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St., Portland, Or.
Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER WARE.
CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, ETC.
Watch Repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order.
Orders from the interior carefully and promptly attended to.
Goods expressed on approval.

WALTHAM or ELGIN WATCHES.
4-ounce Silver Case...........$10 50
5-ounce Silver Case........... 17 50
Sent to any part of the country on receipt of cash or money order. A written guarantee for two years with every watch.
W. FRIEDLANDER,
115 First, bet. Oak and Pine.

THE EAST SIDE.

INJUNCTION MODIFIED.

In the suit of the O. & C. Co. vs. The City of East Portland, asking that defendants be enjoined from building the proposed elevated roadway on G street from Second to Water streets, the answer of the city has been so modified as to allow defendants the temporary use of that portion of First street occupied by their track at the present grade. The injunction is virtually quashed, as it will be absolutely necessary for the company to raise their track to the newly established grade in order to correspond to the projected elevated roadways both on G and I streets.

THE G STREET BRIDGE.

The contract for the elevated roadway on G street was let some time ago to W. S. Chapman of Portland, but on account of the injunction, which spoiled his calculations, he petitioned the council to relieve him therefrom. This petition was referred to the committee on streets, and afterwards to the city attorney, with whom it now rests. The matter now demands decisive action by the council, which should either enforce the carrying out of the present contract or annul it and readvertise for bids. The delay occasioned by the injunction would appear to justify the latter action being taken.

IMPROVEMENT DEFEATED.

The proposition to improve Fifth street from L to V by graveling full width has been effectually defeated by a remonstrance duly filed with the auditor and clerk. This action was to be expected on the part of property owners, who naturally object to paying for a second improvement, made necessary by the city allowing the Park Railroad Company to occupy the central portion of the street, which had but recently been graveled at their expense. The same action was taken by property owners in relation to Seventh street.

HAND CRUSHED.

On Friday last, a young man named Stanley McLaughlin, in the employ of Gus. Machle at Mount Tabor, while oiling a horse-power haycutter while in motion, had his right hand caught in the cogs. The attending physician found it necessary to amputate the first and second fingers. The other two are badly crushed, but can probably be saved.

NOTES.

Mr. Jos. Burkhard returned Friday evening from a visit to "Faderland," after an absence of about three months.

Miss Alma Story has returned from a prolonged visit to California, though unfortunately not with that health which she sought by the change.

Garrison & Fenton will commence to-day to build a school house in Powell's Valley, to supply the place of that destroyed by recent forest fires.

At the regular meeting of the Teachers' Institute at the Central school on Saturday Prof. Starr delivered an excellent address on the English verb.

Mrs. S. Stafford returned Friday evening from attending the nuptials at Walla Walla of her daughter Miss Sarah Elam, and Mr. Bert Metcalf of Milton.

The social given by the City Guard at Seppach's hall Saturday night was an enjoyable affair, good music and attentive floor managers being noticeable features.

A foreigner of uncertain nationality, who had evidently been struck by a cyclone and rendered unnavigable, was safely steered into port by the marshal yesterday.

In response to a telegram from New York to curtail expenses, one-third of the carpenter force of about 30 men employed at the car shops have been dispensed with.

Geo. Nelson ("big George") returned here Friday night after an absence of two years, spent along the line of the N. P. R. R. as far as Montana. He looks as emaciated as ever.

The material for the projected tri-weekly *Democratic Era* has arrived from San Francisco. Office rooms for this paper have been secured in the second story of Hall & Stott's building.

The Park Railway Company commenced Saturday to level up the streets, which had been rendered almost useless for travel through the obstruction of their track, by laying gravel on each side of the track, and also between the rails.

The hall in the third story of Hall & Stott's building has been leased for the purpose of a skating rink by Mr. Starr Walter, formerly of Salt Lake City, where he was engaged in the same business for several years. Thanksgiving night is set for the time of opening.

The return of the genial Dr. D. M. Eddy and bride from San Francisco was the occasion of a storm of hearty congratulations from his many friends here. The bride is a daughter of the late Captain Joseph Stedman of San Francisco, and is also a relative of Senator James G. Blaine of Maine.

THE HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES.

H Boss, Skamokawa
O A Myers, Montana
M Lennon, W T
A Williams, Dalles
T J Moore, Pittsburg
J J Clanne, U S A
F M Cole, N P R R
Dr Sanders, Amity
Rollins, do
J E Hall, do
B F Fridley, Bozeman
J R Semms, Ground Mound
J Seannen, Astoria
Mrs S Wilkinson, N Tac
H A Clarke, Olympia
F Miller, Milwaukie
F Stucke, Astoria
A I. Marsten, Pendleton
N Redford & dght, do
C Cunningham, do
D Duggan, Cathlamet
H L Knoell, do
B F Brown, Napavine
J Henriott, Kalama
E L Canby, Vancouver
C B Hamilton, Kalama
D Dutton & wf, Los Ang'l's
E R Cleveland, Bodie
O E Guild, Jr, Boston
F P Falleington, Salem
E Lamport, do
J Whipple & wf, St Helens
J A Todd, McMinnville
O T Hammer, W T
Mrs Judson, McMinnville
O B Watson & wf, Jacksonville
F Gleamer, Lafayette
M Oarr, do

A W Hight, Centerville
J A Castell, Junction City
P Mullen, W T
L M Montell, S I
Harris, Montana
S Wilkinson, Jr, New Tac
Miss Gardener, Goldend'le
Miss Wise, do
H Dustin, do
C Murphy, San Jose
G D Perles, Lebanon
B Ross, do
A L Richardson, Corwan
N M McDaniel, Dalles
L O Setsman, Rainier
W Jones, W W
J Wharton, St Helens
S G Clifton, Dalles
O H Whitten, do
C C Alvord, Goldendale
F Monaghan, Cascades
L Emmett, Albany
L L Greentree, S F
J Burke, Astoria
E Getchell, Amity
A Campbell & fm, Astoria
W Supremont, do
Miss Williams, McMinn
Dr J S Stott, Hillsboro
Prof Ireland, Bodie
G P Gray, Forest Grove
E Seelig, Astoria
A S Bennett, Dalles
S Graser, Lafayette
S S Russell, Canada
Miss F J Watsor, Roseb'rg
M C Baker, Corvallis
D Brown, Astoria
A Johnson, do

ESMOND.

S Wilkinson, Jr, N Tacoma
W H Marshall, Mich
Mrs N Dickinson
F Dwyer, St Paul
J Winch, do
A Flood, Coeur d'Alene
W E Miles, St Paul
F C Lister, S I
W Lever, N Y
M E Coop, S F
R R Fields, M T
W A Ford, N J

N W Parkhurst, S I
A A Goldstein, St Paul
Dr W E Satis, Livingston
C S Henry & wf, Montana
J E Ford & wf, Missoula
Wm Bains, Arizona
J Johnson, do
W T Pennox, N Y
J Jahn, S F
W J Wenner, M T
B Filtner, N J
W J Higher, St Paul

HAVING experienced marked relief from Nasal Catarrh and Hoarseness by the use of Ely's Cream Balm, I recommend it to singers, clergymen and others afflicted.—Louis E. Phillips, 1428 N. Y. ave., N. W. Washington, D. C.

"Yum Yum."

Ohio State Journal.

	1882	1883
Massachusetts	D. 13,949	R. 10,000
New York	D. 192,854	R. 13,000
Pennsylvania	D. 40,202	R. 15,000

Music Buyers, send orders for music and instruments to **Wiley B. Allen**, 163 Third st., Portland.

Oysters four dollars per sack at Keith's.

OVERCOATS
—AND—
WINTER SUITS
For Men and Boys.

OUR STOCK IS NEW AND SPECIALLY MADE up for this winter's wear. We have newer styles than any other house, and we guarantee to give you better value, and a better fit for less money, than you can buy elsewhere.

NOTICE.—There is absolutely no risk in dealing with us. Ours is an old-established house. We have one price, and that the very lowest.

J. [illegible] THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER
Cor. First & Morrison Sts.

Full Set of Teeth For $10.
Best set, $15. Teeth filled at low rates; satisfaction guaranteed. Gas administered. Prehn Bros., Room 84 Union Block, Stark street entrance. Dental graduates.

HEALTHY—Vigorous, Sound, Hale, Salubrious, Healthful, Wholesome, Salutary.—WEBSTER.

EUGENE NOTES.

[FROM THE OREGONIAN'S LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.]

EUGENE, Nov. 17.

T. C. Judkins is again in town.

Rev. N. Clark of Hillsboro, was in our city this week.

Dr. Watts has addressed full houses three nights this week at this place.

Hon. S. W. Condon came home yesterday, and will return "port way" to-day.

The memorial services of the late Prof. Burke are to be held in the auditorium of the university.

Eugene has a new addition, in the way of a chophouse, one of those cesspools where a fallen drunkard can get a meal and a drink to suit his means.

Dr. Hord, a profligate physician of Cottage Grove, came down last Thursday, and after getting gloriously drunk, went to the temperance meeting and persisted in making a disturbance. He was promptly taken into custody, and lodged in a place mete for such as he.

PUBLIC DEBATE.

Since the organization of the Laurean society, seven years ago, the announcement of a public debate has invariably drawn together a goodly assembly. Last evening was no exception to this rule. The neatly furnished and comfortable society hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, nor was the debate in any wise a slim affair. The speakers were Messrs. Oliver, Beckman, McPhee, Miller and Davis. The question, "Should the mortgage tax law enacted by the last Oregon legislature be repealed?" was handled by these gentlemen in a way that showed careful research and accurate thought, and that made the discussion highly entertaining. The decision was rendered in favor of the negative. In the course of the debate THE OREGONIAN was roughly handled for its policy on this issue. Several of the alumni and other visitors were present, some of whom responded to the call for speeches.

SALEM NOTES.

[FROM THE OREGONIAN'S LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SALEM, Nov. 18.

Rev. J. N. Dennison of Seattle will spend Sunday in this city.

A burglar ransacked the Thompson house on Thursday night last.

James Mead is acting as city marshal during the temporary illness of Marshal Harbord.

John K. McCormick went to Eugene City this morning, and will in a few days start for San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Clark of this city lost one of their children yesterday—a son—another victim of that dreadful scourge, scarlet fever.

Rev. J. Taylor Chambers and wife arrived home last evening from the eastern states, and are warmly welcomed by a host of friends.

The entertainment given at Reed's opera house last evening under the auspices of the Home Amusement club was very liberally patronized, and gave very general satisfaction.

In view of the wide spread of contagious diseases, such as the scarlet fever, in the city, many citizens are wondering why the directors of our public schools do not order them closed until it is abated somewhat.

The Alka-Hesperian society last evening elected the following officers: Claude Gatch, president; Edward Piper, vice president; Seymour W. Condon, secretary; Mark Fullerton, assistant secretary; H. F. Ogle, treasurer; Edward Weller, Censor; John Peebles, librarian, and Arthur Wilson, sergeant-at-arms.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents, S. F.

Established 1851.

Hodge, Davis & Co.
Importing
Wholesale Druggists
Agents for Leading Proprietary Medicines, Fluid Extracts, Pills, Etc., Etc.
Nos. 92 and 94 Front Street
Cor. Stark.
Portland, Oregon.

CHEAPEST
Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Table Cutlery, etc.
AT
J. B. MILLER'S, 129 First Street.

WE ARE PREPARED
To meet the public demand for
LOW PRICES.

We are prepared to place Portland, in so far as our line of goods is concerned, on an equal footing with New York, Chicago and other Eastern Cities.

Our Prices are Positively as Low.
Our Assortment is Positively as Complete.

[illegible]

Former 25-cent Goods as Low as 5 cts.
—SUCH AS—
CHINA DOLLS, TOY BOOKS,
TRUMPETS, PAINT BOXES,
HUMMING TOPS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Alphabet Blocks	for	10c
Furniture Sets	for	10c
China Tea Sets	for	10c
Tool Chests, complete	for	15c
Wax Dolls, with hair	for	15c
Brass Drums	for	15c

Complete Printing Press	$1 00
Large Tool Chest, 18 articles	1 00
Mechanical Steamboats and Locomotives, run by clock work	1 00

Tin Kitchen Sets as low as	10, 15, 25c
Tin Stoves as low as	10, 15, 25c
Noah's Arks as low as	10, 15, 25c
Ten-Pins as low as	10, 15, 25c
Woolly Goats and Sheep as low as	25c
Tin Horses and Wagons as low as	10, 15, 25c
Jumping Jacks as low as	10, 15, 25c
Decorated Mugs as low as	10, 15, 25c

And from these prices up to the finest articles manufactured—all at proportionate rates.

[illegible]

ALBUMS for cards and cabinets, full gilt binding.........$1
AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, full gilt, raised decorations......25c
CIGAR CASES, DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, INKSTANDS, FINE MEMORANDUM BOOKS.

No matter how hard times may be, we are able to afford complete satisfaction to every purse. Come in and look around. Take all the time you wish. You will be treated politely, and not urged to purchase. You can secure any article you like by a small deposit. Inspect our line before you make purchases.

[illegible]

FIRST AND MORRISON STS.

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL.

THOMPSON, DeHART & CO., HARDWARE, Iron and Steel, Carriage and Wagon Material, Domestic and Blacksmiths' Coal, corner First and Yamhill streets, Portland, Oregon. s3

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, Front, First and Vine streets, Portland. m20

CORBETT, FAILING & CO., IMPORTERS AND Jobbers, 81 and 83 Front street, Portland, Oregon. m20dtf

FOSTER & ROBERTSON, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers, 88 and 90 Front street, Portland. m30

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

F. E. BEACH & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealers in paints, oils and glass. 103 Front street, Portland. 8o

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—McDOUGALL & BOWER, ATTORNEYS and counselors at law, have removed to Rooms 3 and 4, new Scotch bank building (Reid's block) cor. First and Pine streets. 5solm

THIRD WEEK!

THIRD WEEK!

—OF—

[illegible]'S

NEW ERA.

[illegible]

MAMMOTH SALE!
WONDERFUL BARGAINS!
A CROWDED STORE!

We are pleased to note that the efforts we have made for the benefit of our Retail Customers have met with such unbounded success. We knew that our

MAMMOTH
REDUCTIONS

Would wonderfully increase our Retail Business, but the popular appreciation is even way beyond our greatest anticipations.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

—AT THE—

W[illegible]S!

Offered for this Week.

Ten crates Meakins' Best Stone China Tea Cups and Saucers, full size, 80 cents per set.

60 dozen handsome patterns Glass Water Pitchers, full one-half gallon size, 40 cents each.

120 dozen new landscape pattern Glass Sauce Dish 7 inches wide, 10 cents each.

1000 Glass Tea Sets, consisting of four pieces, Butter Dish, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher and Spoon Holder, 35 cents per set.

An immense lot of Genuine Rockingham Fire-proof Teapots, large size, 30 cents each.

Handsomely decorated Vase Parlor Lamps, 2 inches high, fitted with illuminator and shade fixtures, all complete, $1 each.

Elegantly hand-painted, solid-colored festoon-edge fullsize, Fruit Plates, $1 50 per set.

80 dozen John Russell's Green River Works, full size French Bone-handle Table Knives, warranted the genuine article, $1 45 per set.

200 dozen Roger Bros., full size, Table Knives, triple silver plate and cast steel, warranted 12 dwt., $1 65 per set.

Handsome All-square Queen Anne Breakfast Castors, 4 cruets, 70 cents each.

Japanese Bamboo Bread Baskets, boat shape, 30 cents each.

Black Walnut Extension Hat Rack, with ten pins 30 cents each.

Handsome Silver Plated Table Casters, five cruets, $1.10 each.

[illegible]S

—IN—

LAMP STOCK

Largest size, best Flint Glass Scalloped Top La Chimneys, 5 for 25 Cents.

Medium-sized ditto, 6 for 25 cents.

Best Lamp Wicks, 50 cents per dozen.

White Porcelain, full size, Lamp Shades, best quality, 2 for 25 cents.

Best Flint Glass Illuminators, full size, 2 for 25 cents.

Lantern Globes, 10 cents each.

NEW INDUCEMENTS
EVERY WEEK.

Courteous Salesmen,
Prompt Attention
Free Delivery.

[illegible]

IMPORTERS OF

Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamp Stock, Cutlery, Toys, Fancy Goods, Notions, Oils, Etc., Etc.

87 and 89 - - First St.
86 and 88 - Second St.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

A $12,500 STOCK OF CLOTHING

Damaged by Smoke and Water, at Stevens & Andrews, 27 Pearl Street, New York,

—PURCHASED BY—

E. WINEBURGH & CO.'S BUYER AT AUCTION IN NEW YORK.

—STOCK COMPRISES—

MENS' SUITS, BOYS' SUITS, CHILDREN'S SUITS,
SINGLE COATS, PANTS AND VESTS.

THE GOODS ARE WET AND MUST BE SOLD

—ON SALE AT—

WINEBURGH'S,

First St., near Washington, (next door to the I. X. L. Clothing Store.

Candies—Reduction.

Owing to the decline of refined sugar, we have this day made a REDUCTION of one cent on STICK CANDY and all MIXTURES.

BERNHEIM & ALTSCHUL, P. O. Box [illegible], Portland, Or., October 1, 1883.
Factory and Store, 54 First St., bet. Stark and Oak.

yesterday gobbled the Credit Valley and London Junction roads, and is negotiating with the Northern railway. Smaller lines will evidently be forced to consolidate with the grand trunk.

LUNDBORG'S PERFUMES,
EDENIA AND MARECHAL NIEL ROSE.

willing to pay.

ARE YOU AWARE that a simple cough often terminates in Consumption? Why not be wise in time and use ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which will stop the disease and prevent the fatal consequences. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Christiansburg, Va. Fifty cents at druggists.

William M. Evarts' professional income is $110,000 a year. His weight is now down to 100 pounds.

"Rough on Coughs." 25c., 50c., $1. at Druggists. Complete cure Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat.

Dayton's City Election.

DAYTON, Nov. 13.—[Special.]—At the city election to-day the following ticket was elected: Trustees, B. E. Harris, C. W. Howell, T. E. Loban, William Logan and J. Nichols; recorder, B. R. Morse; marshal, J. B. Gardener.

But the cursed stock goes down
Lower and lower, until
It would hardly seem to be possible now
To go any lower still!
Break, break, break, till you've bursted us all, O. T.
But the tails I once had in points from inside
Will never come back to me!

GRANOLA
Best Health Food known. [illegible] and [illegible] Delicious as a diet. Sold by grocers and druggists. Trial box, prepaid by mail, [illegible] Our Home Granula Co., Dansville, N. Y.
WATSON, WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents.

THE SOUNDS OF NIGHT.

The curtain stirs its folds and seems to thrill
Expectantly, while o'er
The honeysuckle's web the whispering breeze
Creeps chilly, weaving on the chamber floor
A spray of lace-like shadow evermore.

The poplar, starting fitfully from sleep,
Shakes out its leaves, but soon
Sinks into dewy slumber with a sigh,
Content that not a twig athrob with June
Will miss the sunlight of to-morrow's noon.

In the wild marsh, smoking with vapor gray,
Where the flag bends its blade,
The bur-r-r and gurgle of the frog is heard,
While the lone whip-poor-will in thorny glade
Monotonously wakes the pensive shade.

All sounds are sweetly blent, as though the night,
Tuning the world's harsh lyre,
Had righted its lax chords and strove to wake
The holy note which trembled from its wire
To win the hearts of Eden did aspire.

Sounds, many sounds arise, while through the gloom
We wait for slumber dear,
But never—never—never as of yore
Can we with rapture sweet and music hear
Of footsteps that have sought the dreamless sphere.

Nor though we listen can we hear the flow
Of Death's unmeasured sea,
Whose mighty tide at last shall flood the world,
Drowning all discords with its symphony,
And washing all souls white, O Dews, for thee!
—*Boston Transcript.*

THE SANZIER SCANDAL.

I.

The signal that the English mail is in sight has been flying since daybreak from the flag-staff by the little station on the cliff. Long before the lazy town of Hootsville is well awake from its crapulous slumbers, the red hull, white funnels and tall tapering masts of the long expected steamer might have been seen from the shore, as she grew out of the horizon and came up panting and throbbing, through the rays of the rising sun. Within a hundred yards of the harbor, her engines ease off, and she lies rolling on the heavy ground swell of the bay of Susquannah. And now a puff of smoke from her little gun, followed by a little report which goes echoing and re-echoing through the gullies of the hights above the town, till it is caught up and silenced in the dreary moaning of the fog horn, announces to the capital of the rising colony of Susquannah the arrival of the royal mail steamship Sentry.

Soon a string of dusky cabmen, cursing and flogging their wretched cattle, come racing down the long road to the docks. Coolies and loafers—whose name is legion—drag themselves blinking and yawning, from the friendly shade of the warehouses, and swell the motley mob making for the pierhead. Mr. Port Officer Leaming, in all the pomp and circumstance of a gig and colored crew, puts off to board the new comer and satisfy himself as to her state of health during the voyage. And when this delicate matter has been settled, the screw of the sentry revolves once more, and amid the feeble cheering of the emigrants on the forecastle, she sweeps slowly into dock.

Standing apart from the other passengers was a young lady dressed in deep mourning, whose graceful figure and very beautiful face were apparently familiar to many of the shore people, who now came swarming on board as soon as the ship was moored at the side of the quay. But the majority of those who recognized her either passed on with a rude, surprised stare, or stopped and saluted her with a mixture of freedom and pity which was more offensive than the cut direct; and, indeed, so keenly did the poor girl, who, but a few months before, had been the proudest and brightest in Hootsville—feel her present position that at last she pulled down her veil as tears began to fall.

"I know it is stupid to be hurt at all this; but—but I am not as strong as I thought. However, it will all be right; it will all be right when I have seen Walter"—and she dried her eyes as she whispered these hopes to herself—"when I have seen him, and heard the truth," and then she burst out crying again.

But her weakness, if it was such, was quickly detected; for a harsh hand was laid heavily on her shoulder; and a harsh voice growled:

"Come, then; is it thus we commence anew, ma fillette—hein?"

She at once recovered herself, and calmly held up her cheek to be brushed by the bristly mustache of an old Frenchman, who stood leaning over her. She seemed accustomed to the tone and manner of this worthy gentleman, and was in no way surprised at her welcome, which, to say the least of it, was not demonstrative after a year's separation. But then, he was her uncle, and many uncles are not demonstrative at any time. His name was Armand Sanzier, and his friends hinted that he had left his native country for the benefit of his fatherland. His antecedents were dubious; his addiction to drink, unlike the rest of his fellow-countrymen, was indubitable; and his temper and habits were so peculiar that even the gay people of Hootsville—and they were really not squeamish—showed no anxiety to cultivate his acquaintance.

"So, then," he asked, peering round suspiciously, and cursing a newsboy who stood bawling in front of them, "you understand my letter? You are wise to come so readily to your uncle and guardian, my Delphine."

"I understand nothing," said Delphine, "but that it was absolutely necessary for law business, and so on, about the estate, for me to return as soon as I had recovered; but I did not understand you—your insinuations about Walter."

"But, yes," returned the old man, avoiding the searching look in the girl's great gray eyes, "he quite altered after father's death. But," he added, turning fiercely upon his niece, "you have not dared to disobey me in writing to the scoundrel—say then?"

"Let go my arm, please," replied Miss Delphine Sanzier, "and do not call Mr. Naughton names in my presence. He has not written and explained the reasons which prevented him from meeting me in England, as we had arranged; and I have written to him explaining everything—my coming back here, what you have said in your letter to me, and what you expect me to do. I hadn't time to write, except by this mail, and he will get that letter to-day. But I shall decline to believe one word you tell me about him until I hear the truth from his own lips. Had we not better leave the ship? These people seem to take an interest in us." And she moved away.

"One word, my child," muttered Armand, as he followed close at her side. "Did he tell you that, by the death of some brutal English relative, he is now rich—that he resigns his appointment, that he starts to-morrow by this very steamer for the upper coast en route for Aden? Ha!" And he passed his arm around his niece, who leant, pale and fainting, against his shoulder, as he whispered this cruel news into her ear. But she quickly regained sufficient composure to walk firmly toward the gangway, after pointing out her pile of luggage to her shade.

The latter, satisfied with the effect of his information, followed her off the ship, saying triumphantly to himself:

"Now, if I can only keep her out of that fellow's way till to-morrow, all will go well."

II.

The members the colonial office in Hootsville were preparing to separate, after discharging their more or less arduous duties in a more or less zealous and able manner. The chief clerk and his favorite satellites were assembled for "just one peg" before braving the red dust and sunshine in the streets.

They were all very nice young men in their way, and were all beautifully arrayed in the hight of colonial fashion. Some of them had sauntered through a mute inglorious career at an English university, or had appeared at competitive examination with a certain sameness of result. Some said they came to Susquannah for their health, though their stock of that rare commodity was enviable; others said they came out on "spec"—and these, perhaps, spoke the truth.

There they were, however, and they tried to make the best of the "refuge for the destitute," as the civil service of Susquannah was facetiously termed.

The chief clerk, Mr. Shadrach Slinger, was in full swing, tumbler in one hand, cheroot in the other, hat on the back of the head, telling a really good thing about Mrs. Commissioner Grant. His subordinates, who knew the story, were preparing to laugh at the right time, when a tap was heard at the door.

"A dun! a dun!" sighed a diplomatist slipping behind a screen from mere force of habit, while the others promptly fumbled a few papers or looked into ledgers.

The chief clerk, very properly annoyed at this ill-timed interruption on the part of the public, hid his cigar and tumbled under his pith helmet, squared his shoulders, and, putting on his official scowl, bawled "Come in!"

Escorted by the official messenger, a smartly-dressed, handsome young woman, all becks and smiles, entered unabashed, and begged the favor of an interview with the chief clerk.

The jaded officials at once took the hint, and their hats as well, levelling Parthian glances at the young Creole as they strolled away.

"I say, Croizette, this won't do, you know," ejaculated Slinger.

"Monsieur must excuse me; but has he seen the passenger list of the Sentry, which arrived this morning?"

"Passenger list? No. What if I had?" he asked pettishly.

"In that case," said the soubrette, quietly seating herself in the coolest corner of the room, "Monsieur would have seen the name of my young mistress, Mademoiselle Sanzier."

"The devil!" cried Mr. Slinger, looking aghast.

"Exactly, monsieur the chief clerk. But I have a note for Mr. Naughton which must be placed in his hands to-night, *coute que coute*. Can you then, my dear gentleman, direct one to him?"

"It depends; but look here, I am not going to lend a helping hand to any mischief, you know."

"There will be mischief," said the girl, significantly, "if this Mr. Naughton forsakes my mistress."

"I know nothing about that," returned the chief clerk, who took a common sense view of the matter.

"I am in despair," cried the girl. "I must return before sunset to Lagaras—it is a long up-hill drive—or that old fog will suspect me. He has been watching my mistress the whole day as a cat does a mouse."

"Who?" growled Mr. Slinger; "that scoundrel of a Sanzier?"

"But, yes. Pardon, monsieur," continued the girl. "Can you suggest how I am to give this billet to Mr. Naughton?"

"I can't, indeed," was the answer; and the chief clerk stood on his hearthrug, impatiently tugging at his mustache.

Suddenly a tall figure appeared at one of the windows, which opened down to the ground of the office courtyard.

"Ha! there you are! On the crank still?" cried the newcomer, stepping in over the sill, and closing the French shutters after him. "Pouf! how blazing hot it is! Well, I've done my p. p. c. visits, thank goodness; paid my 'ticks,' packed my traps, and am off by the morning mail!" And, ignorant of the presence of the lady's maid in the darkened room, he proceeded to light a cigar.

Slinger touched him on the elbow, and, looking up, he saw the girl standing in front of him, holding out the note.

"Croizette!" he mutters, dropping the lighted match. "What's this?"

"A billet for Mr. Naughton. I have the honor to await an answer." And she smiled at the chief clerk, who scowled in return.

Naughton seized the slip of paper, tore it open and read:

"For heaven's sake, see me before you go."

He stood for a few moments lost in thought, and then, telling Croizette to follow him to his lodgings, he bade his friend good-by and hurried from the room.

III.

Lagaras, the property of Delphine Sanzier, and the home of her uncle and guardian, lies at some hight above Hootsville, on the high road over the mountain range to St. Lucie, the trading station on the northern side of the island of Susquannah. Nestling under the shelter of the hills which rise behind, and fronting the straggling town and broad bay which lie below, the great comfortable buildings, vast courtyards and outhouses with carefully tended grounds teeming with vegetation, and rich plantations stretching far away to the coast line, are attractive enough to make many a poor man's mouth water; and this effect, it may be added, they certainly produced upon the present manager of the estate, good Armand Sanzier.

The evening gave every promise of a storm, both without and within Lagaras. The fierce heat of the day had been almost intolerable, even for that climate, and now, when the sun had set, angry and flaming, a deadly stillness clung on the mountain side, rendering distinct the distant boom of the waters of the bay, while at intervals came a faint, hot wind sighing through the canons of the Blanchee range, stirring the heavy, sultry air, and causing the creaking pine trees to complain.

Inside the house, dinner, which most certainly was not of herbs and contentment therewith, had dragged its weary length through a profusion of dishes and messes, and the "master"—for so Armand preferred to be styled—began to brace himself for the coming breeze by making a furious onslaught on the contents of the decanters, roundly cursing the frightened negroes who waited at table, and sending them off en masse to the warmest procurable region.

He sat for a short time gulping down his wine and watching closely his niece, who had moved to a chair near the open window.

"It appears that my beautiful niece is not pleased with what her old uncle has done for her benefit," remarked Armand huskily, for he had dined not wisely but too well.

"If you consider that, by trying to separate Walter and myself, you have acted for my benefit," replied Delphine in contemptuous tones, "you are utterly mistaken."

"Indeed!" sneered Armand. "Was it not better that you should return to your proper home instead of staying in Paris without protection—abandoned, so to speak, for that fellow never intended to carry out his promise to your father, I'll swear?"

"I am the best judge of that. But do you suppose I should have obeyed you in coming out here again after the disgrace I have brought on my name——"

"*La, la—qu'importe?*" sneered the uncle.

"If," continued Delphine, disregarding his interruption, "I had not expected to meet Mr. Naughton here and be married to him?"

"Pardon, my child, but this dear Naughton does not now appear anxious to be married to you—hein?"

"We shall see!" she said, with a quiet smile.

"My faith! yes, to-morrow!" he laughed, bursting into the old song—

Si tu veux etre ma gigolette,
Oui, je serai ton gigolo.

"Let me tell you, my uncle Armand, that you are acting not only wickedly but madly. Walter, you know well, would have followed me, after I ran away to avoid exposure, had you not sued him for that money which my poor father had advanced him——"

"Business is business," interposed Armand, holding up his wine to the light. "But continue. This is amusing."

"And now you have the audacity," she cried, excitedly, "to use your authority as my guardian to prevent our ever seeing one another again! Ah, but it is droll! This guardianship makes us laugh!"

"He laughs best who laughs last," chuckled Sanzier.

"But, you know, uncle," she said eagerly, leaning toward him, "we do not remain children always. There comes a time when one requires a guardian no longer—you understand? And if you are rash enough to reject Walter's proposal to-night we shall——"

"Softly, softly, my little one!" growled Armand, rising with difficulty and confronting the angry girl. "I anticipate no proposals from any of your Walters this fine night. The young Lothario to whom you have referred, ah! so frequently, leaves Hootsville at daybreak en route for St. Lucie and Aden. This I have already mentioned, if I mistake not," and he resumed his seat with drunken gravity.

"That is true," remarked Delphine absently, for she was listening to the sound of horses' hoofs and carriage wheels, which were now audible through the open window. "But he arrives to pay you a parting visit, my uncle!" and she sprang joyfully toward the veranda.

"But no," shouted Armand furiously, "I'll have no more foolery in that quarter!" and disregarding her struggles and entreaties, he caught her up in his powerful grasp and carried her off to her chamber at the other end of the house.

"Rest there, my little marplot!" he gasped with scarce breath enough left for swearing, as he thrust her roughly into the room and turned the key upon her. "Stop till I have sent your young lover about his business;" and he staggered back along the passages to receive his visitor.

IV.

Armand had scarcely returned to the dining-room before Walter Naughton, heedless of the remonstrances of the half-hearted negroes, presented himself. "I must have a few words with you, Mr. Sanzier," he said, standing defiantly in the doorway, "whether you wish it or not."

"So be it," replied Armand; "au large canaille!" and the servant vanished. "One would not wish to turn even a dog out on a night like this. Ah, the accursed lightning!" he growled, half starting back as a bright flash gleamed through the room and the heavy rain plashed on the veranda. "Now, my good young sir," he continued pointing to a chair and seating himself, "may I offer you anything? No? Excuse me if I give myself one little glass;" for Armand's nerves were slightly shaken by his late athletic display at Delphine's expense, and by the presence of the unwelcome Naughton. "And now for your few words, if you please."

"You must pardon my intrusion at this hour, but I had no other opportunity before leaving the colony, for if I miss to-morrow's steamer I shall have to wait here another six weeks. Mr. Sanzier, what is the meaning of Delphine's sudden and unexpected return?"

"By whom unexpected?" asked Armand, smoking calmly.

"By myself, of course," returned Naughton, beginning to chafe under the Frenchman's sarcastic tone.

"And by what right, may I have the honor of inquiring, does Mr. Naughton question the movements of my niece?"

"You know well enough," said Naughton, sternly, "that, when Delphine foolishly ran away from home, I would gladly have made amends for all; and was preparing to follow her with her father's pardon and approval—say rather anxious wish—that we should be married as soon as possible. But before I could do anything poor Mr. Sanzier died suddenly, and then you threw every obstacle in my way to marrying your ward, utterly crippled me at that time by buying up my debts and suing me right and left. Yes," continued Naughton, angry at the recollection of his troubles, "I know you always owed me a grudge for that blackballing business. But we're quits now, by Jove! And when you found you could harass me no further in money matters, you coolly forbade me ever to mention again your niece's name."

"And you as coolly continue to do so," remarked Armand, smothering a yawn and returning the bottle.

"I will not detain you much longer. I merely wish you to know the extent of my 'dishonorable conduct,' as you once called it, by telling you that I have resigned my appointment, as I now have ample means, and that I intended meeting Delphine in England, where your consent to our marriage can be dispensed with——"

"Apres?" interrupted Delphine's guardian, who, by the way, was getting rather thick in his speech.

"But you seem to have got wind of my intentions," Naughton went on, taking no heed of the other's interruption, "for you write and get poor Delphine to come out again, under some cock-and-bull story, for the purpose of getting her under your control, and hoping that I shall have left the place without meeting her."

"And I see but little chance of a meeting, eh?" hiccupped the host; "especially if Monsieur desires to sail at daybreak from the beautiful, the charming city of Hootsville. Ha ha!"

"Yes, yes. No doubt you have calculated it all very nicely," said Naughton, soothingly, whereat the elderly gentleman began to lose his temper; "but we shall see. 'Twas a pity you forgot to reckon upon my feelings for Delphine. However, tell me once and for all, do you still refuse your consent to our marriage?"

"If I gave my consent, what arrangements would you make?"

"Arrangements? I don't quite follow you. We should certainly sell this place, if that's what you mean."

And Naughton took a turn up and down the room, with the growing conviction that the old gentleman did not know very well what he was talking about.

"Ha!" muttered Armand, putting the lighted end of his cigar into his mouth, which proved unpalatable. "And you wouldn't prefer keeping on Lagaras, and my managing it for you?"

"O, no," said Naughton, dryly. "Neither Delphine nor I have any love for the place after what has happened here."

"La, la! That is mere sentiment," observed Armand, washing his mouth out with a strong dose of brandy. "And you would then, I suppose, in the event of my allowing you to marry my niece—who is, you must recollect, under my control until she is of age, which will not be for another two years——"

"Yes, yes," interposed Naughton, wearily; "but if you allow her to marry me here in Hootsville?"

"Will you," inquired Armand, raising his bloodshot, ferret-like eyes to Naughton—"will you investigate matters relative to—to—becasel what is the word?—the investment of the sums left by my late brother?"

"It will be my duty to inquire into everything concerning my wife's property," said Naughton, looking Armand straight in the face.

"Then you shall never marry her!" screamed the old man, jumping up and kicking over the chair in his possession. "Leave the house at once, great blackguard that you are!" he roared, shaking his fist in childish rage, "or, by——" and after fumbling aimlessly for a moment or two in his tail-coat pockets he dashed raving from the room.

"Better not stay to be shot he's mad drunk," Naughton said to himself; and striding across the floor, he threw open the shutters, vaulted over the veranda and dropped his long form on to the lawn a few feet below. His carriage, a light covered buggy, with a pair of wiry, native bred horses, was standing under the portico in charge of his servant a white man, who upon receiving certain whispered instructions from his master, handed the reins to Naughton, touched his hat and sauntered away to the back premises.

And then, as they drove down the avenue, a flash of lightning indiscreetly disclosed the fact that, under the hood of the carriage was Miss Sanzier, and that Mr. Naughton was kissing her.

V.

A few minutes afterward, Armand Sanzier, revolver in hand, rushed furiously into the dining-room and found it empty. He floundered on to the balcony, but found nothing there; and, after firing a shot or two in the direction of his departing guest, his ardor began to cool under the steady downpour of tropical rain. Cursing freely, he came in again, and had recourse once more to the spirit case. He then began to laugh, not heartily—he never did, under any circumstances—and suddenly snatching up a lamp, staggered across the floor.

With a very suspicious air of having been listening and watching, Miss Sanzier's maid, Croizette, confronted him in the doorway.

"What do you want here, gamine?" he growled, starting back with an oath and a hiccup.

"I come to warn monsieur not to wait for mademoiselle, who is a little ill, and who has gone to bed," she said glibly, as if repeating a well-learned lesson.

"Ill or not, in bed or out of it," he mumbled, "I must tell her—he! ho!—I must tell her at once how I have frightened away this gay lover of hers—ho! ho! ho!" And he had to steady himself against the wall until he had finished laughing over the rout and retreat of the panic-stricken Naughton. "But you," he said to the abigail, who, arms a kimbo, had been joining merrily in his mirth, "can go to bed. Where are the others?"

"The domestics have but shortly gone to the ball of quality at Hootsville. Mademoiselle gave them leave this afternoon," she added, with a sly look. "Ah, how I love the dance! but I dare not abandon my dear mistress. Good night, then, Monsieur Armand." And she ran off much amused.

"A Chaillot, salope!" was the gracious reply, as the good man of Lagaras started on his visit of comfort to his niece.

It was rather difficult steering for one in his state, and so the rats seemed to think, as he nearly trod on their tails in the gloomy corridors; but he reached at last, without any accident, Miss Sanzier's part of the house. He knocked, at first softly, then viciously, calling upon his niece to open. He tried the handle, but the door was locked and the key was gone. Thereupon he pummeled vigorously, and was even rude enough to kick at the lower panels, and, very soon losing the little patience he possessed, he put his huge shoulder to the daintily painted door and sent it flying, lock and all.

Boiling with rage he burst into the sitting room, and dashing aside a chair, which stupidly stood in his way, he stumbled on into the bed chamber beyond.

Putting down the light he peered about, calling, "Delphine! Delphine!" But no Delphine replied. He staggered to the bed and pulled aside the hangings. The bed was empty. He looked around and noticed the condition of the furniture, the open drawers, the unclosed shutters, the undrawn mosquito curtains, the litter and disorder of a deserted room. And on the table near the lamp lay a tiny note addressed to him. He took it up and read:

I shall return with my husband. Au revoir! Thy niece, DELPHINE.

He sat down and tried to think. So she was gone, was she? To get married out of the colony, and to return some day with her husband! Bah! A pretty couple, indeed! Return to prove that he has made an honest woman of her now. Ha, ha! the rascal must have been playing with him to-night! And that jade of a Croizette, too, must have been helping them, or how could they have managed? He would give that slut a piece of his mind to-morrow—perhaps strangle her, who knows? Refuse his consent to the marriage? Of course. Was not the law of Susquannah with him, and was he going to give up the control of Delphine's wealth until he was obliged? No, no; not so foolish! Though much of it had been lost of late. Lost? Ah, that was the difficulty! A little longer time and he could make good the money borrowed to meet those accursed Union snares, the Nevada business, that idle Beaudet's failure! Borrowed? That was all, say what they may. All would have come right but for that pig-headed bully of an Englishman. Rot him! And he sat brooding over the ruin of his schemes till he gradually grew sober, and a plan of action occurred to him. "Half-past eleven! And Naughton's steamer sailed at daybreak. Yes, there was still a chance of catching them. They couldn't be far ahead. And even if he didn't overtake them between this and Hootsville, he would go on board and call on the captain to assist him in regaining the custody of his niece. If Naughton chose to face the consequences of abduction, yes abduction—instead of quietly continuing his journey alone—alone, you understand?—well and good for Armand Sanzier. Ha, but he might turn the tables on them yet!" And restored to something like his old self by the prospect of revenge and success, he rushed from the room, ran along the passages, crossed the courtyard and strode into the stables. Cursing the absence of the "hands"—who were away dancing at Hootsville—he hastily saddled a horse and clattered off in pursuit of his niece.

The storm had by this time passed off, and every now and then the moon came peeping out from behind the scudding clouds. The road between Lagaras and Hootsville—scarcely broad enough to allow two carriages to pass with ease, descended through the valley of the Blanchee range, now passing a deep ravine on the one side, and high banks and masses of rockwork on the other, and now winding through the thick plantations about the town. But Sanzier knew every inch of the familiar road, and, thinking only of his meeting with Naughton, pushed at a reckless pace down the canon.

In turning a shoulder of the highway—the St. Lucie route it was called—he suddenly sighted ahead of him a covered cart or buggy, whose bright lamps made lanes of light in the surrounding darkness.

"I have them! My God, I have them!" he roared in triumph, slashing his already terrified horse over the head, in the heat of the moment. In a few seconds he was at the side of the carriage, calling fiercely to the driver to stop. The reply was a fearful blow across the face from the butt end of a whip, and Sanzier reeled in his saddle. The blow would have been repeated had not a girl in the back of the cart flung herself on the driver's upraised arm and arrested the stroke, while Sanzier sick and stunned, sank forward on his horse's neck, and thus failed to see that his assailant was Naughton's servant and that the woman was Croizette.

But now the driver again urged on his team and rapidly descended the hill towards Hootsville, leaving Sanzier behind, swaying to and fro in his stirrups. The effects of the blow, however, quickly wore off, leaving Sanzier in a more infuriated state than ever, and he charged down the steep and narrow road after the buggy, bent on vengeance and reckless of the consequences.

He soon caught them up, and pursued and pursuer side by side tore down the incline, on their left a steep ravine, on their right a wall of cliff.

"Stop, or I'll fire," he yelled, drawing his pistol as he galloped on the near side of the cart, perilously near the precipice. But his threat was wasted, for the horses had now got beyond their driver's control, and, dragging the frail vehicle at breakneck speed, they plunged, bumped and rattled over the wretched road, still further excited by Sanzier's shouts and Croizette's screams.

Sanzier leveled at the near wheeler and fired. The horse fell, ploughing up the mud and stones and capsizing the cart. The hood struck Sanzier's shoulder before he could rein up, and his horse swerved against the paling at the edge of the ravine. It smashed like tinder, while the ground broke away from beneath the struggling hoofs of the frightened animal. Sapped by the late rains, a huge piece of the roadway slipped, and before Sanzier could disengage himself, horse and man were hurled out of sight.

Meanwhile, Naughton and Delphine were driving quietly in the opposite direction, along the highway from Lagaras to St. Lucie, intending to wait at that port for the steamer with their servants and luggage. But upon hearing the fate of Sanzier they returned at once to Hootsville, attended by the bruised but faithful Croizette and her companion, Naughton's servant, with his arm in a sling.

The body of Armand Sanzier was afterward recovered and now rests in the cemetery of the Catholic church at Hootsville.

Lagaras has long been sold, and Susquannah knows Delphine and her husband no more.

AN ARMY OF THE WEST.

One bright September day I rode
Through prairie sweeps horizon-broad,
And saw a host a million long,
Drawn up in columns dense and long,
All silken-tasseled and beplumed.
No bugle blew, no cannon boomed,
No order rang along the lines
But whispers as in woods of pines.
They stood erect in bright array
And filled the splendid eye of day.

Nine English miles from front to flank;
Nine English miles from wing to wing;
And as I flew from rank to rank
They came about with stately swing.
What hosts are these that wave the sword?
And quick returned the answering word:
"One standing army of the Lord!
The emerald regiments of corn
At reveille salute the morn!"
—*From B. F. Taylor's "The Two Armies."*

Wornout Railroaders.

London Truth.

By the way, I was talking to a very intelligent station master the other day about the crop of holiday railroad accidents. "Do you think," I said, "it has much to do with the long hours?" He at once replied, with the utmost warmth and eagerness; "Sir, you can take your stand upon that. If you are ever in company where that question is started, you will be right in denouncing the hours. No one will be able to reply to you then. Undoubtedly the men are worn out, oppressed and fatigued beyond all powers of attention. Look at that poor fellow in yonder signal box," and he pointed to one hard by; "he has been there for twelve hours at a stretch—every day it is the same thing. That man has not even time to snatch a quiet meal, no rest dare not relax for a minute. Well, what the consequence? Some break down and die off, others go off their heads, and you can never tell when the breakdown is coming. The men won't give in—'tis their bread; the station-master daren't complain, and the directors know it. They don't care for the public safety; they can afford the damages. Human life is nothing to them, nor human hearts and brains either. The thing," he added, "is scandalous, shameful, notorious." At this moment an express was sighted; his quick eye caught the points-man flagging. "John, look sharp!" and he hurried off. "John" was in time, and only just. The train flew by like a hurricane, and "John" lounged away languidly with his hands in his pockets, looking fit for the hospital.

There is little or no variation in a Mexican meal, one dinner being an exact counterpart of all others. The first course is a garlicy broth in small teacups, with a corn griddle cake; then comes either rice, vermicelli or maccaroni, fried in fat with much garlic and slices of green peppers; the third course, and the main dish of the meal, is always boiled beef or mutton, with cabbage, corn, onions, small apples and numerous roots, herbs and bulbs all boiled together in one great pot, and making a mixture which inclines foreigners to regard the Mexican "inner man" as copper-lined and double-plated.

J. W. Mackay tells a story illustrative of Connecticut life. He says that he and Stokes were attending the races at Hartford, and getting hungry they stepped down from the grand stand to look for a bite. Seeing a hackman they asked him where they could get lunch. He said, "Oh, anywhere around here; but," he added, "you better go up town, the fellows down here will skin you. If you go up to that white house," pointing to one a couple of blocks away, "you can save five cents." Mr. Mackay says they hadn't time to go.

New York city has $30,000,000 invested in the oyster business, and last year ate at home 6,000 000 bushels of the toothless fish. A Washington market woman is getting rich selling 500 bowls of soup a day at 10 cents a bowl.

The blue-ribbonites in England are four million strong, and the average annual consumption of alcoholic drink per head of population has fallen from 34 to less than 23.

GENERAL CROOK.

How "Oregon's Favorite Son" Won His Bride During the War.

"DOWN IN OLE VIRGINNY."

The Romance of an American Soldier's Life—An Interesting Story of the Great Civil War.

New York Evening Post.

Now that General Crook is so conspicuously before the public, it is with peculiar interest that a friend recalls the romantic circumstances which immediately preceded, if they did not actually promote, the marriage of that gallant officer with his present wife, formerly Miss Mary Dailey of Virginia.

The preliminaries of this interesting event occurred during the last years of the war, at Oakland, Md., a charming mountain resort, 2800 feet above the sea level, that was discovered by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in its exploration of a primeval forest tract along the border line of Maryland and Virginia. As the railroad became in the course of time a grand fact in the history of engineering, the company built hotels at various points of the route for the accommodation of their passengers. Oakland before the war, consisted of the few cabins and cottages and a church and express office, about one of those large and well ordered houses, called the Glades hotel. The place was already famous as a deer hunting and trout fishing ground, and the hotel register became interesting as an autograph album filled with the signatures of more or less distinguished foreigners (notably Englishmen whose love of sport had led them to cast their lines for a season in these pleasant places.) It was in this neighborhood that Browning, the famous backwoodsman and hunter, pursued, for many years, his perilous calling; and then, in homely but vigorous language, recorded his successes in one of the most original manuscripts ever submitted to a publisher. Here, too, his brave daughter, an unfailing shot, roamed the forests and hills alone day after day with her trusty rifle, until, laden with spoils, she returned to her father's cabin.

A Virginia family of the name of Dailey went to spend the summer at Oakland the year before the war. The father was a genuine specimen of the Virginia country gentleman of that day—courteous, jovial, hospitable to a fault; the mother a quiet, housewifely lady, devoted to her son and two daughters. The day came that made a sensation even in Oakland—the hotel was to change hands; there was to be a sale by auction. At the appointed hour Mr. Dailey sauntered in to kill time. When he went home to dinner he gave his wife a great shock by saying: "Ma, I have bought the hotel over your head!" It is possible that the difficulty of "keeping a hotel" was not then so profoundly impressed upon the popular conviction as in this later day. At all events, Mr. Dailey bravely undertook the task and succeeded to the complete satisfaction of all whom he entertained.

His own corps of family negroes were brought into requisition, and notably among these was Cynthy, the old foster nurse of Mars Jim, a young man still in his teens. This tall old yellow woman had assumed the duties of cook, and with them all, that this implied absolute despotism in the kitchen. It was matter for much amusement to the guests at the Glades to see the troop of colored waiters rush with suspicious simultaneousness from her domain back into the dining room when some unwelcome order had been delivered by one of them. But this was only on Cynthy's bad days. There were often one, two, three, in succession, when the mistress of the house found it very wise to absent herself from the kitchen, and when she confessed herself in mortal terror of her own indulged slave. At these times it was recognized that no one but Mars Jim, her idol, could do anything with the old woman.

The central figure of this family picture was the oldest daughter Miss Mary Dailey, now the wife of General Crook. To a lithe, elastic, beautifully rounded figure, somewhat under medium size, a bright face full of animation, blue eyes and light brown slightly curling locks, Mary Dailey added a charm of ready wit, always good natured and generous impulses of heart that made her a universal favorite. So admirably was she fitted to be a soldier's wife that, when the marriage was announced, her friends expressed themselves to this effect without a dissenting voice. It was by these exceptional qualities she was enabled to play a very difficult role in those troublous times. Her family were ardently "secesh" in all their sympathies and affiliations, while the location of their property and its surroundings between those "two unequal fires"—the gray boys and the blue—placed them often in a peculiarly perplexing predicament. There is no doubt that by her tact and personal popularity, Mary Dailey, young as she was, did much to save her family and neighbors from the inevitable loss and suffering consequent upon their well known southern proclivities.

A little anecdote in which she played a part went the rounds of the newspapers while she was still in her school days. On his way to Wheeling in a private car, President Buchanan made the usual wait at Oakland station, where many persons assembled to be presented to the chief magistrate. When Mary's turn came, the exalted bachelor put the same question to her that had served him throughout the interview: "And what state are you from, miss?" "From the same state as your excellency," she quickly replied, "the state of single blessedness."

Another story my friend had from her own lips as they were walking through a large new wing of the hotel, which, before completion had been taken for a temporary barracks and hospital by the Union forces in possession of the road and encamped at this point. Some sick and wounded Union soldiers were brought in one day. Mary looked across from her window into the opposite room, where the poor fellows had been laid on blankets and mattresses. Her heart melted at the sight of the suffering enemy; she braved even the terrible Cynthy, who was none too fond of the "Yanks," and insisted upon making a large caldron of chicken broth for them. When it was done she carried a smoking bowlful in each hand to the window. One young fellow, pale and famished, took the savory mess and put it eagerly to his lips. "Hold on, Bob," sang out a comrade on the floor beside him, "maybe that stuff's poisoned." The sick man hesitated for one moment, looked at Mary, whose blue eyes, frank as day, doubtless flashed their indignant protest. "Oh, for shame!" said he, "I'll trust that girl's face for my life. Here's thank'ee to you, miss," and down went the soup.

In the rapidly varying phases of the war on this borderland—the road now in possession of the government, now torn up, thirty miles in a night, by Jackson Stonewall's brigade—the personnel of the social circle at the hotel became curiously mixed, not to say embarrassed; secret or suspected sympathizers with the rebels took their soup and enjoyed their mutton side by side with the very Union officers in protective command of the road. They smoked pipes of peace together on the veranda and sang sentimental ballads to Miss Mary's accompaniment on the piano. General Kelley was at the house at this time, with his two daughters, and from day to day he would drive about the mountain roads in his ambulance with a party that often included the author of "Stonewall Jackson's Way," who, by the by, wrote that stirring ballad that Holmes called the finest lyric of the war, sitting on the veranda of the Glades hotel, while all the rest of the guests had gone on a picnic—the very day of the battle of Antietam.

It was while General Kelley was still in the house, going to and fro on the road as the martial exigencies of the hour would call him, that young James Dailey and a devoted chum of his conceived the daring project of crossing the lines to join the southern army. They were both familiar with the almost impenetrable trails of the woods on the border, and they laid their plans accordingly. A few friends were in the secret. One capital *raconteur* undertook to keep the captain of the guard amused with tale and toddy far into the small hours of the appointed night; some women prayed, and the general slept. The next morning one lady called the attention of another to the suggestive fact that the rubber cloth piano cover had disappeared. Later in the day General Kelley discovered the departure and took in the situation at a glance. The mother of one son wept and wrung her hands. "Don't distress yourself, madam," said the general, with somewhat ironical condolence, "we will soon have them both back here!"—as if that were not her cruelest fear! A party, headed by General Kelley himself, was hastily mustered, to pursue the fugitives. Hour succeeded hour of cruel anguish in the family, and of more or less excited anxiety to all in the house. But at last the soldiers returned, and the boys were not with them. No confusion or connivance on the part of anyone could be proven. Perhaps the kindly officers were not over eager to verify their possible suspicions, and the affair was hushed up.

The next report of "our laddies gone over the border" was an adventure in which they succeeded in turning the tables very neatly upon their former pursuer, General Kelley. General Crook was at this time associated with General Kelley in the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio road, and owes to this circumstance his acquaintance and subsequent relations to the Daily family at Oakland. The official headquarters, however, were located at a hotel in Cumberland, Md., a charming picturesque town on the road, half way between Piedmont and Oakland. It was in this lovely city, nestling in its bowl-shaped valley among a "thousand hills," that a party of cavalry in United States uniform—apparently a small scouting force returning with dispatches—galloped straight to the general's headquarters, having taken the strange precaution of capturing their own pickets! Such was their important business that they proceeded without ceremony to the bedrooms of Generals Crook and Kelley, where these wearied warriors slept the sleep of good digestion and absolute security. The leader of the mysterious scouting party was a man of few words: "Get up, put on your clothes!" to each of the generals in turn, dazed and startled out of profound slumber by the rude summons. In ten minutes, at the muzzle of revolvers, they had both made their toilets and were mounted at the door of the hotel. Surrounded by their volunteer body guard, they were led out of the dark and sleeping town, and hurried off to Richmond and to Libby prison. Jim Dailey and his friend were members of this raiding party, conspicuous for their zeal, and their personal recognition of both generals was probably the only amusing feature of this spirited affair. A gentleman who had held very friendly relations with General Kelley during the summer, at Oakland, was then occupying a position in the secret service of the war department at Richmond. Through his advice, pressed upon Secretary Benjamin, Generals Kelley and Crook were released, as their reinstatement in command of the road was important to the interests of those unhappy southerners whose lives and property lay at the mercy of both friend and foe, on this critical line of sectional demarcation.

Later on another rumor of a still more romantic nature reached the ears of the scattered summer boarders, of a wounded Union general being carried to the hotel in the mountains; of his nurse, a little rebel maiden; and, finally, of the usual sequence of these given conditions, a capture by the sister as well as by the brother—an altar and a ring! In the recent redoubtable exploits of General Crook among the Apaches, may we not perhaps discover the same strategy so successful in the tenderer engagements of his youth, when, penetrating the enemy's country, he conciliated the charming hostile, the subject of this sketch.

A WILD RIDE ON A FISH.

How a Georgia Fisherman Scooted Along Like a Mermaid on a Dolphin's Back.

Atlanta Constitution.

The following story of the adventure of an old sturgeon fisher is vouched for and told a Dublin reporter by two very reliable gentlemen of this county: The scene was at Shull Shoals, near Dublin. The name of the old gentleman, who, by the way, nearly lost his life by hunger and starvation, was Pierce Bell. Bell had been fishing and with good success. On one night he caught as many as thirteen of these monster fish, of which the Oconee river abounds, and the thirteen aggregated in pounds, 1737. Near these shoals the fish come out of the shallow water to "wallow." Bell spied one of these resting in one of these shallow basins by the rocks, and it bethought him to approach as gently as possible and when near enough to leap upon the sleeping monster, push his hands through his gills and then secure his game. But when the leap was made and the grip secure the sturgeon took it as a signal for ready and darted out into the river. Down, down, down they went, until Bell had about given up. The fish came to the surface and gave his enemy a chance to catch his breath, but time was scarcely given before under he went a second time, up stream, until the sturgeon ran its head between two rocks and clasped the gills by their sides, so that poor Bell's hands were securely fastened, and then ten thousand thoughts of escape began to present themselves, but none of them proved fruitful.

The fish would have withdrawn from the vice-like halter, but he went into it with such force that escape was impossible. Bell was not rescued until by mere chance, some days after and in an almost famished condition. He had eaten a hole into the sturgeon's back as big as a man's hat and had water to drink, and had thus eked out a subsistence. The sturgeon, as a matter of course, had died in the meantime.

ONE MAN'S NERVE.

The Courage of a Paris Workman in the Paris Zoological Garden.

In the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, which is something like our Zoological Garden, a very exciting incident happened the other day.

A little boy of five years old, reaching too far over the rails of the white bears' den to give them a bit of cake overbalanced himself and fell in. His nurse, who had been looking the other way for a minute, missing the little fellow and hearing the cry of affright, set up a shriek ten times as piercing, wringing her hands and bemoaning the child as dead. The two great clumsy bears were a good deal puzzled at the event. They sniffed and snuffed at the boy, and finding he was not cake, retired to consider how to treat him.

Now was the moment to save the poor child, but who was to do it? The company in the gardens consisted chiefly of old people sunning themselves on the benches, babies and nurses.

All at once something blue came in sight—a young workman in his blouse with his tools over his shoulder. In a twinkling he threw down his tools and called for a rope. Then down into the den he caused himself to be lowered, just between the child and the savage beasts. He did not lose a second in seizing the half stunned creature, and with eyes still fixed on the bears he shouted; "Up, comrades! up!"

But then the bears became irritated. Two people in their own special den was past a joke, and with one accord they shambled up to their visitors, growling angrily; but they were just a few seconds too late.

The nurse snatched her boy with tears; the crowd mainly gathered around the workman to shake his hand and call him "Brave fellow!" but he only smiled, picked up his tools and walked off.

Waiters in Rome.

Paris Register.

A war is going on in Rome between the male and female waiters at coffee houses, and with some reason, perhaps, on the male side. Not that I would condemn female labor; on the contrary; but I would have it honest and not an excuse for degrading life. In fact, a female waiter in Rome is considered little above a—well, a *boulevardiere*, to use the French mild rendering of this last step of the social ladder; and, as this only tends to help vice, to the detriment of honest families, the sooner this class of female servants is abolished from coffee houses the better. For not only are these women *effrontees* towards gentlemen, but they are superciliously impertinent to ladies whenever accompanied by a gentleman; so much so that wherever there are these women waiters, ladies hate to enter. Perhaps the proprietors of the coffee houses like this, but the better portion of the public does not, and there is no reason whatever to increase the nuisance by establishing more coffee houses with female waiters. Let women cook, attend the sick, make dresses and bonnets, attend to children, look after their home duties, teach, etc.; there are so many ways for a woman to make herself useful without waiting on men in public houses, especially here in Italy, where women who appear too much in public are looked upon with contempt by men. In time, no doubt, Italian women of the lower classes may emancipate themselves; but then they will have also learnt how to make female labor honorable in the eyes of men.

A Brooklyn young man urged his darling Alice to hurry up the day by saying: "It seems to me that we will not have much comfort in the world until we can spit on our own stove."

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FROM "JOHN DAY" TO "POWDER."

There yet remains unmolested by the innovations of rails and steam a few of the old routes of travel which the fathers found and made through desert, plain and valley, and over the grand mountains of the ancient Oregon; for though Montana, Idaho and Washington are all too independent and too big to live with their old mother any longer, the household of the Oregon that the pilgrims established in '30 to '50 embraced them all. To me it is a pleasant relief from the feverish state of things in the towns and villages of the state, whose every breath seems burdened with the fearful idea that "the railroad" may miss or may reach them, to strike a road that no band of surveyors has ever leveled and prospected for a railway highway, and where the business of years to come is to be done in the good old way—by the string team and the pack horse. That pioneer whose lifelong habit has been to mount horse and take his way untrammeled over the country between the Cascades and the Couer d'Alenes but finds the occasional thought in himself that this band of iron is a yoke the free plains and wind-swept canyons would gladly throw off?

We have seen the apparently desert between the Snake river and the Dalles, within a half dozen years, changed from a sort of caravan route, where the mule took the burden of the camel, gradually, swiftly, irrevocably pierced by the sinuous line of steel which has linked us with the "settlements" on the eastern side of the Mississippi, and a new order of things already exists. The old blacksmiths who shod the teams of freighters and emigrants, through the otherwise inaccessible Grand Ronde, have stolen across the mountains to higher altitudes and deeper fortresses to ply their craft; while the engineers, traders and track-layers make the awful canyons, that never echoed a more profane thing than a teamster's adjuration to his beasts, ring to the sound of drill and blast, and the vulgar hurry of railroad traffic. Where shall we find in a railroad ride from Pendleton to the Grande Ronde, an experience like meeting "Rawhide Brown" or "Whisperin' Thompson" on a narrow grade, where the U. S. mail coach had the "right of way?" Such a Utopian trail, sacred from the foot of the spoiling projector, we found on the road from John Day river to the head of Powder river valley. Three rivers to cross, and the steep dividing mountains to climb might be no obstacle to the rail, but the John Day towns are not future metropoli, the valley not aching for the plough, nor the scattered residents for a railroad. Two hundred miles of semi-desert country to cross by wagon with all their freights seems no serious matter to interfere with their happiness, and we hope that fate may reserve their wonderful enchanted valley as an Arcadia still for the stage coach and the mule. From the ancient capital of Grant county, once the home of hundreds, where to-day are dozens of people, we take the "through brace" at 6 in the morning for Baker City. Although it is but mid October the pools beside the road are frozen, and the bare branches of scanty shrubs along the old course of "Canyon Crik," are wintry as December. The mountains overhanging the valley are heavily laden with snow, and all seems telling of a winter already begun. For a fact, the ground squirrel has been "holed up" some weeks, and (let me see) from now to the middle of May he will hibernate. The resident does not stop at a story of forty or even fifty degrees of cold when he relates the oldest inhabitant's yarns. Canyon City (why that "y" in Canon, or else why not in every other instance?) is a Swiss-looking hamlet which appears to have run for shelter into the gorge which hems it round. Most of the buildings have a date with the mining days, and are consequently rough-and-ready structures, though a few squared stone houses and stores give a solid look to the single business street. The hills, which seem trying to shake the incubus of the town from their seared and shaggy sides, are furrowed by the torrents of melting snows and summer cloud-bursts which have nearly carried out their intention. Where once the creek ran is now a false bed of tailings many feet deep and extending miles, while the water of the stream, taken by flumes far above the town, and running in serpentine ditches around the hillside, disembowels the poor old world for the garden seed so deeply sown and so unfruitful. Anyone who thinks California and Nevada have supplied all the gold in the country should ride from Canyon City to the head of Dixie creek. My driver was an old miner, and as we passed along, toiling up this or that gulch, he told fabulous tales of the rich finds of twenty years ago, when he, of course, was rich. "What, Tom? You drivin' stage?" calls an old acquaintance, as we pass. "Wa., it looks like it, don't it? Don't ye see I got hold the lines?" and the old man chuckles to himself.

For twenty miles we are hardly out of sight of mining debris, and in many a worked-out claim the frugal Chinaman is washing the gravel. Constantly ascending from John Day City, at the mouth of Canyon creek and a healthy looking rival of Canyon City, we climb tediously up the rapidly ascending valley of the John Day. Beg to inquire who was John Day?—Nobody knows. The stream bearing this classic name seems to sneak into the Columbia as if half ashamed of coming so far to bring so little. At present the flow of the river is slightly more than the Clackamas, while its valley is greater in length than the Willamette, and nearly as great in area, its boundaries on both sides being great mountains, the tallest of which, with a grand pyramidal summit far above the range, looks down upon his snowy brethren, and bears the magnificent alias "Strawberry Butte." Seen from Dixie mountain, on the east side of the valley, with the bold foo hills below, their rough black summits sharply outlined against the pale brown of the fields and prairies, while the western ridge lifts itself in bold, sharp ramparts, blue at the base as a tropic sea, and threatening the very skies with sharp and glistening peaks, few grander prospects can be found, even in Oregon, than the John Day. A short descent eastward and we are among the timber, following a roaring little brook toward its source for a few miles. The hills are almost inaccessibly steep, and lead rapidly to the top of a high range lying between Dixie and Middle fork. Flying storms of snow and rain pelt us unmercifully, and the snow lies thinly over road and forest. It is the harbinger of the dreary eight months' winter of this high elevation. The mountains are prolific in good timber, mostly pine and tamarack, with few firs of several species. The tamarack is a tall, slender spire of yellow, a brilliant relief to the sombre firs, and except for the ruddy and rough trunks of the latter, the only contrast of color in the forest. There are few shrubs, and nearly all all have lost their leaves, but the hardy "Oregon grape" appears occasionally with its dark green and glossy, or crimson and russet leaf. The road is quite smooth—a boulevard compared with the Meacham toll road—which, indeed, is now turned out of its bed, like the Grande Ronde river, by the railroad. After riding all day, we arrive at Parker's at nightfall, half way to Baker City. An abundant supper is spread for us, and we go on with a new driver. I eat with that worthy, and until I fell asleep enjoyed his yarns very much. We were climbing Powder mountain, and as the progress was slow I took the first rest for forty-eight hours. I woke with a start at the crack of the whip and seemed to open my eyes in fairyland. The forest was dark and silent around us when I fell asleep, and I woke up on the summit of the mountain, to see road and mountain white as snow could make them, the soft flakes having folded trunk and boughs of the giant pines, and made fantastic covering in purer art than any sculptor knows, upon every fallen tree or wayside shrub. The moon had risen, and we looked from the summit over the vast white forest, while the road, untrodden and invincible was a dangerous winding way, crossed by long shadows from the beautiful trees through which the moonbeams gleamed upon the snow. I can never forget the ride down that mountain. The brake scarcely held a feather's weight, and the horses ran and leaped down the grade for three miles before us, without a sound from hoof or wheel until we rumbled over a bridge which crossed a branch of Deer creek. A memorable ride, indeed! I gripped the irons for a short distance, expecting disaster, but the flying feet went bounding on through the downy, noiseless snow as surely as the fabled horse in our old Arabian Nights crossed the pathless air, and surely there was no more of necromancy and magic in his flight than in ours, gliding rapidly and noiselessly through dark shadow and glistening opening down, down the snowy slope, where a fall or a stumble meant death or broken bones. A long, wild, howling chorus broke upon our ears as we climbed slowly up the last ridge, a sound to freeze the blood. "Grey wolves," the driver said laconically. Climbing slowly in the blackness again for an hour or two, and we reached the third summit amid more snow. Then a vision in the heavens. Orion was half-way to the zenith, and his grand bands of light burning brightly in rivalry of the moon, while Sirius glowed and glittered as he never does upon the dull valleys. But what is the bright stranger amid the hyades, that cluster whose glory is Aldebaran? Saturn is the great wanderer whose yellow, steady glow makes pale the red luster of Aldebaran. And over at Orion's right hand the greatest of the planets, Jupiter, and the "red planet Mars" are hand to hand at last, burning in rival luster within three degrees of each other. So glorious an array of the mighty ones of heaven's luminaries my eyes will never see again, methinks. There is a wonderful fascination to my thinking in the southeastern sky when an early autumn midnight calls up the hosts of the wintry heavens to our gaze once more, perhaps for the first time since the sun rose in Aries. When to the glories of the stars fixed in that part of heaven are marshaled on the nightly plain by the three greatest of our planet neighbors, it is a time indeed for the astrologer and alchemist to search the book of fate and try in vain to read their direct portents. But again we were rolling down the mountain sides, out of the timber and nearing the Powder river valley. The ancient city of Auburn—a true deserted village—among its waste of mines worked out in palmy days by the men who thought a claim worthless unless it panned out $20 per day, was before us, far below, and as we clattered to the postoffice I noticed one Rip Van Winkle, the only remnant of his tribe, an old miner in tattered garb and matted beard, the only man who "waited for the mail," where once hundreds had shouldered each other for a place in the line. Grimly he shook his frowsy head and mumbled incoherently, as the oft-repeated word—"nothing," met his inquiry.

After a stop of ten minutes we make a start for our last stage. Through a sandy, heavy road to the deep canyon where the slender stream of Powder river creeps or rushes down, down, from this hight of 4000 feet to its meeting with the Snake, black hills and fantastic rocks shut us in, and our road lies in a niche along the rocks beside the stream. Great sagebrush plants, miniature trees, reach to a level with our heads as we toil along, and a cold, fresh wind brings the strong scent from the great plain which we are approaching. Day breaks at last, slowly, cold and gray across the white peaks of Eagle Creek mountains. Benumbed and chilled by the frost, I catch a cat nap for a few minutes up, and wake to hear the coachman's horn as we rattle into Baker City, the end for the present of our wanderings. The stage from Boise City arrives almost at the same moment, and in an hour the passengers of both lines resume the journey toward the top of Meacham's pass, where they strike the railroad for Portland, whither we vainly wish to accompany them.

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LECTURING THE DEMOCRATS.

What They Must Do Before They Can Be Permitted to Rule.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 7.—A great deal of interest has been felt in Charleston in the elections, especially as to the result in Massachusetts, New York and Virginia, and while the result has been surprising in some respects, nobody here will go into mourning. The *News and Courier* says: "There is nothing encouraging to the democratic party in the elections on Tuesday, if those elections are to be regarded from the narrow standpoint of the selfish politician. Regarded from a public point of view as evidence that the democracy look upon political parties as the means of attaining and retaining good government, the elections are significant and reassuring. They warn the party leaders that they cannot depend upon the respectable voters to cast their ballots for disreputable candidates, and that when honesty and reputable local rule are at stake the issue rises above parties and is to be decided outside of party lines. Massachusetts has thrown off the Butler incubus with the aid of democratic votes. All hail, Massachusetts! There is nowhere a more pestiferous demagogue than B. F. Butler. His wealth and station make him the more dangerous. They who are not of the mob and who seek its suffrages are always eager to wallow in the mire to prove the sincerity of their protestations. Among the opponents of Butler were the citizens most conspicuous for moral and intellectual worth, whether democrats or republicans. Tuesday's work is a victory for honesty, a victory for respectability, a victory for the proprieties of public and private life—a victory that gives new strength to republican institutions in the bay state, and banishes the "red spectre" from many a community where it would have boldly stalked abroad had Butler maintained his hold on Massachusetts.

New York state, though some of the democratic candidates for state offices may be elected, is stricken from the democratic column. The political character of the legislature is reversed. In the last legislature the democrats had a majority of 44 on joint ballot. The republicans will have a majority in the next legislature. The opportunity to elect a democrat to succeed senator Lapham is lost. An anti-republican majority of nearly 200,000 is nearly wiped out. The democratic losses in the state are largely due to the bargaining of John Kelly with the republicans in New York city, and the wide-spread disgust with Kellyism and its effects. No doubt the horrible murder of an inoffensive citizen by a policeman belonging to the Tammany gang had much to do with the democratic reverses. The wholesome independence which struck down bossism in Pennsylvania and New York last year has overthrown Dargan in Massachusetts and counted for something in New York Tuesday. It will not need much provocation or encouragement to bring the honest people of New York to the point of declaring a political war of extermination on Kelly and all that name implies. The democratic party can make itself enduring strong by taking the lead in the attack upon ring rule. Better is defeat in New York year after year than the permanent loss of the party's claim to public confidence and respect.

IN A GARDEN.

BY G. E. STUART.

There's a garden of my childhood that I only see in dreams,
Ever sunshine lies upon it, shadows only passing flit;
Through the vista of my memory very fair that garden seems,
And I sometimes yearn with longing once again to enter it!

I can smell the lawn's first mowing, and the rich earth freshly turned,
When the spring's warm-fingered touches woke to life the garden beds,
Where the double row of crocus like a golden pathway burned,
And the tulips in the border waved their stately crimson heads.

Where the south wall lured the swallows wheeling up against the blue;
Summer beauty gained upon us ere we knew the spring begun;
There the pale wisteria clusters tender arms of fragrance threw,
Till the white magnolia lifted cups of silver to the sun.

Year by year the blooming orchard lay like snow beneath the moon,
Year by year the chaffinch nested where the moss-grown boughs divide,
And her brood upon the branches twitted through the dawns of June,
Till the growing apples reddened under August's smile of pride.

Spring and ever-radiant summer and full autumn hold it fast,
My enchanted garden, whither fancy leads me back to-day,
Never winter falls upon it, for the pictures of the past,
God be thanked, are happy pictures, and their skies forever gray.

Only when across life's highway comes the scent of country brier,
Or of wafted honeysuckle, westward borne, and cold with dew;
Then the longing for my garden fills me with such strong desire,
That my soul is faint within me for the sunshine that I knew.
—*Argosy.*

SAD EDWIN BOOTH.

The Misery and Despondency Surrounding the Great Actor's Life.

Chicago Tribune.

Edwin Booth has at last got settled at his summer home. He has, I learn, named it Boothden—several miles from town. He is as far removed as possible from the ostentatious Newporter being totally adverse to display of any kind. In fact, he is modest to a point of shyness—noticeably singular, considering his profession—and is seldom visible in any public place. It is not strange that he plays Hamlet so well, for his nature is closely allied to the poet's presentation of the character. Complete sympathy enables him to interpret it as if it were a part of himself. Constitutionally sensitive and melancholy, of an idealistic temperament, he has had much to shadow his spirit. The members of his family have been peculiar, some of them to the verge of insanity, and his father's erratic genius and habits exercised an unhappy influence on his life. The appalling crime of his younger brother—it is an odd circumstance that the only vote he ever cast was for Abraham Lincoln—almost drove him mad, so agonizingly did he feel the dishonor to his name. Then the failure of his theater, the death of his two wives, and the recent apparently wrecked mind of his daughter's affianced husband, with other circumstances needless to mention, have added greatly to his woes. Most of his recollections are dark. His imaginings are despondent, and his whole life, notwithstanding its artistic success, seems to have been a frustration. But, like so many melancholy men of shrinking disposition, he has a poetic nature, is full of generous instincts, warm sympathies and noble aspirations. If he should appear in the gay and gilded throng of Bellevue avenue he would resemble Hamlet amid the dissipations and frivolities of the Danish court.

They Were in a Hurry.

Wheeling Register.

A very romantic marriage took place on Wednesday evening on a Hempfield passenger train, en route from this city to Washington, Pa. The contracting parties were James Hannan of Pittsburg and Miss Annie Stevens of Antrim, Guernsey county, Ohio. The two young people had been betrothed for some time, and in their case the course of true love seemed to run smooth for once. The nuptials were to be celebrated at Miss Stevens' Ohio home on Wednesday evening, and Mr. Hannan arrived there the day before. On Wednesday morning, while preparations were in an advanced stage, Mr. Hannon received a telegram requiring his immediate presence in Pittsburg. As delay would sacrifice important business interests, it was resolved that he should go. Barely time enough to catch the train remained, but Miss Stevens agreed to accompany her lover, and it was arranged that they should go from this city via the Hempfield road, and as soon as the Pennsylvania line was crossed have the ceremony performed. Rev. E. R. Jones of Martin's Ferry, a friend of the groom, was telegraphed for, and met the couple in this city. The three made their wishes known to the conductor of the evening train on the Hempfield and he gave them the freedom of the baggage car, where, as the train neared West Alexander, the ceremony was performed by Mr. Jones in the presence of the train crew.

MY AGE.

How old am I? Oh, how can I say?
How know my age, will you tell me, pray?
The day I was born I forget, you see,
It seemed not so important to me.

I may be old, Oh, so terribly old,
If I count by the sorrows my life has told;
Or, very young, by the youthful glee
The sound of your footsteps awakens in me.

Will you measure time by the sorrows endured
Or the exquisite bliss your love has assured?
I mind not the years, be they many or few,
I only care what I am to you.

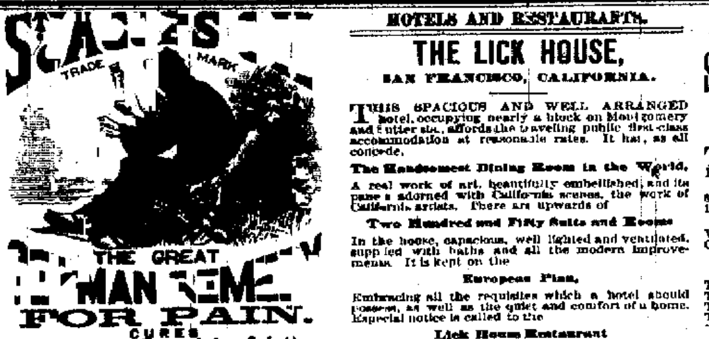
Am I old or young, will you tell me, dear?
Not counting by day, or month, or year;
It matters not what others may deem,
I am just as old to you as I seem.
—*Washington Post.*

Some Calm Wisdom.

It begins to penetrate the heads of the administration people at Washington that the road to republican success in 1884 lies in a wholesale repudiation of repudiation coalitions in the south and a strict compliance with the demands of the reform elements in states that are really republican. Level-headed people, whose eyes haven't been blinded by the dust of the old spoils system, have been pouring this idea into the administration ears this long while, but it seemed to require the lessons of last year and this to make them believe in its truth. The republican states that elected Garfield can elect a republican president next year if the candidate of the party is a good one and the policy of the party an honest one. But all the Mahone coalitions in the world won't give the republican candidate a single electoral vote.

Gath, in a letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says: I have heard a rumor during the week, said to have been obtained from Mr. Painter by a Mr. Shaw, both well known to you, to the effect that the Pennsylvania element in the Northern Pacific railroad was fighting Villard, and had nearly ruined his old associate, Horace White, and made it incumbent on Villard to redouble his energies in order to carry the property through. My informant said that he understood the Jay Cooke interest was dissatisfied. Bubbles generally break after they get above the danger line. Villard, it is rumored, will either become enormously rich or lose what he has made. It is said in New York that the Drexels are not only assisting the Villard directory, but are giving General Grant points and watching his affairs. I am told that Grant is to spend this winter in Washington.

GARDNER'S SEWING MACHINE STORE, 187 Third street, Portland, Or.—General agent for the two favorites, the White and Household; dealer in all standard sewing machines, oil, needles, attachments and genuine parts. Machines repaired and warranted.



THE GREAT [illegible] FOR PAIN.

CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle.
Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

F. H. PAGE,
Provision & Produce Commission Merchant
183 Front street.
Offers for sale in lots to suit:

50 Tons		Oats
80	"	Rolled Barley
10	"	Chop Feed
10	"	Middlings
80	"	Bran
10	"	Oil Meal

Storage! Storage!
On CENTRAL WHARF, between Alder and Washington streets, one of the most central warehouses in the city; 200 feet water front.
STORAGE SOLICITED for grain and general merchandise. F. H. PAGE, 183 Front st.

R. C. JANION & CO., Liverpool, Eng. R. C. JANION, Victoria, V.I.
R. C. JANION & SON,
Portland, Or.,
Importers & Commission Merchants
Receive constant shipments of
Coal, Tin Plates, Pig Iron, Salt, Fire Bricks, Bags, Chemicals, Earthenware, Wines and Liquors, etc., etc.

MEYER, WILSON & CO. San Francisco, Cal. WILSON, MEYER & CO., Liverpool, Eng.
MEYER, WILSON & CO.,
(Successors to Rodgers, Meyer & Co.) Portland, Or.
Shipping and Commission Merchants.
Liberal advances made on shipments of Wheat and Flour. Orders executed by our direct line of sailing ships from Liverpool to Portland, for J. B. White & Bro's Cement, Pig Iron, Coal, Coke, English Salt, Fire Bricks, Bags and Bagging, Tin and Terne Plates, etc.

Turn-Schule
— des —
Portland Socialen
TURN-VEREINS,
Unter der ausschließlichen Leitung des tüchtigen
Turnlehrers H. C. Schacht.
Unterrichts-Plan:
Knaben im Alter von 7 bis 14 Jahren turnen Montag und Donnerstag Nachmittags von 3 ein halb bis 5 Uhr.
Jünglinge im Alter von 14 bis 18 Jahren turnen Dienstag und Freitag Abends von 8 bis 9 ein halb Uhr.
Mädchen im Alter von 7 bis 15 Jahren turnen am Dienstag und Freitag Nachmittag von 4 bis 5 Uhr.
Vereins-Mitglieder turnen Dienstag und Freitag Abends von 8 bis 9 ein halb Uhr.
Unterrichtsgeld: Schüler und Schülerinnen 50 Cents per Monat.—Kinder von Mitgliedern des Vereins sind frei.
Anmeldungen nimmt entgegen schriftlich oder mündlich der Lehrer während der Unterrichtsstunden.

JEFFREY'S X. X. X. STOUT,
(in glass) pints.
An Invoice of 150 Cases Just Arrived per "Bhotan" from Liverpool.
For sale in lots of not less than 50 cases.
Meyer, Wilson & Co.,
FRONT AND B STS. 16nlw

PIONEER MASQUE DEPOT.
Masquerade Suits and Theatrical Costumes for Rent.
Extra Inducements Offered to the Country Trade.
Country orders sent C. O. D.
T. N. DUNBAR,
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Established 1864
J. R. CONGLE
Manufacturer Importer of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Saddler, Hardware, etc., and 116 Front St. east side. Goods assortment of all kinds of Saddles and Harness made of No. 1 oak-tanned leather. Country orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

SYMPTOMS AND CURE
The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling in about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is a pleasant sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for fifty cents; 3 boxes $1.25, in stamps. Address DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

The Dalles, Yakima & Ellensburg Mail and Express Stages
Leave the Dalles for Goldendale, Yakima City and Ellensburg, daily, except Sunday, at one o'clock, P. M.
Return stages connect at The Dalles with trains each way. Also daily stage from Grant's Station to Goldendale, connecting with the Dalles, Yakima and Ellensburg stage. THOS. JOHNSON, Prop'r, Ellensburg, W. T.
R. B. REED (W. F. & Co's Agt.), Agent, The Dalles.

DR. W[illegible]
155 Randolph St., CHICAGO, Ill.
Specialty Established 1857! A regular Physician. Cures all Private, Nervous, Blood Skin and Urinary Diseases from Youthful Indiscretions, excesses and exposures, producing Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Marriage Impediments, and all Sexual Diseases. Call or write full symptoms. Consultation and opinion free. Treatment confidential, safe, scientific. Medicine sent everywhere.

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CANDLE FISH, or OOLACHAN is a species of fish similar to smelt. It has a rich, delicious flavor and all who try it pronounce it superior to the sardine. It is smoked and sugar-cured and packed in hermetically sealed cans. Although a novelty, it has met with large sales. All who have not tasted Candle Fish should do so at once.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

HOMES HOMES HOMES!
For Sale Lots, Blocks and small tracts, by the Southern Portland Association in their Addition on the Macadam road. Terms easy—payable in installments to suit purchasers. IRA B. STURGES, Secretary Southern Portland Association, Room 3 No. 105½ First street. n10tf

TO HOTEL MEN.
THE "OAKES HOUSE,"
OUTBUILDINGS, AND FOUR LOTS, IN THE town of Cheney, W. T., will be sold at Sheriff's Sale, on
SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1888.
To persons desiring to invest in paying property in the Northwest this offers the best of chances. For particulars inquire of JAS. C. TOLMAN, 10n8:wlt Third story P. O. building, Portland, Or.

SEED! 20 Tons TIMOTHY. SEED!
We are prepared to fill all orders.
Liberal discount to the Trade.
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Front and Alder streets, Portland.

AGENCY OF THE THREE BEST STEAM pumps in the world, viz.:
The HOOKER, the DOW, and the WORTHINGTON DUPLEX.
Also a complete line of Steam Fitters' Materials.
JOHN BARRETT,
48 First, and 50 Ash street, Portland, Oregon

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THE LICK HOUSE,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THIS SPACIOUS AND WELL ARRANGED hotel, occupying nearly a block on Montgomery and Sutter sts., affords the traveling public first-class accommodation at reasonable rates. It has, as all concede,
The Handsomest Dining Room in the World.
A real work of art, beautifully embellished, and its panels adorned with California scenes, the work of California artists. There are upwards of
Two Hundred and Fifty Suits and Rooms
In the house, capacious, well lighted and ventilated, supplied with baths and all the modern improvements. It is kept on the
European Plan,
Embracing all the requisites which a hotel should possess, as well as the quiet and comfort of a home. Especial notice is called to the
Lick House Restaurant
Which is carried on in the dining room of the hotel, the finest and most convenient restaurant in all its appointments in the city, and yet inexpensive. Patrons may board by the month, week, day, or single meal served to order. This restaurant is in every way the most desirable in San Francisco for the resort of ladies to whom every attention will be given.
W. F. HARRISON, Manager.
JEROME H. BACKUS,
17f1m Manager Dining Room and Restaurant.

Palace Hotel,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
THIS HOTEL, OCCUPYING AN ENTIRE BLOCK in the center of San Francisco, is the model hotel of the world. It has double the accommodation of any other house in the city, is thoroughly fire and earthquake proof, and has five broad and easy stairways and five elevators.
Every room is extra large, light and airy.
The system of ventilation is perfect.
A bath and closet adjoin every room.
Guests entertained on either the American or European plan.
A Restaurant is connected with the Hotel and is the finest in the city.
People from Oregon and adjoining Territories visiting San Francisco either for business or pleasure will find the PALACE, centrally located as it is, the pleasantest and most economical hotel in the city.
11d6m JOHN SEDGWICK, Manager.

PASSENGERS, ATTENTION!
COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL, THE DALLES, OR., Only two minutes' walk from depot. Going east dinner at 11:10 A. M.; going west, at 2 P. M.
13n9m THOMAS SMITH, Prop'r.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
"SALEM BAKERS' EXTRA"
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FAMILY FLOUR,
Manufactured expressly for Family, Bakers and Export trade, by
SALEM FLOURING MILLS CO., Salem, Or.
Portland Agency:
SIBSON, CHURCH & CO.,
N. E. cor. Front and Ash Sts.

THE BEST! THE BEST! THE BEST!
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
CAPITOL MILLS FLOUR,
AND TAKE NO OTHER.
The only Flour which has taken the First Medal at Mechanics' Fair three years in succession; also First Prize at State Fair.
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58 First st., Office City of Salem Co.,
In Oregon and Washington Mortgage Savings Bank.

NORTH PACIFIC FLOUR MILLS COMPANY,
Walla Walla, W. T.
Capacity of Mills, seven hundred barrels per day.
Manufacture Flour upon the Gradual Reduction System, by ROLLERS.
Make Light, Nutritious and Delicious Bread, and more of it than any other in the market.
TRY IT!
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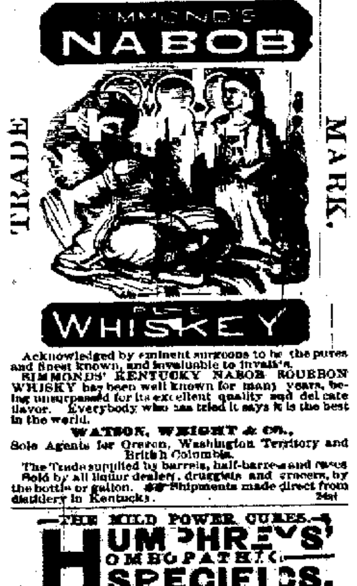
For sale by WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, Portland. 19o2m

PRESTON, NOTT & CO.
RUBBER WAREHOUSE
GOODS
190 Second street, between Morrison and Yamhill.



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SIMMONDS' KENTUCKY NABOB BOURBON WHISKY has been well known for many years, being unsurpassed for its excellent quality and delicate flavor. Everybody who has tried it says it is the best in the world.
WATSON, WRIGHT & CO.,
Sole Agents for Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia.
The Trade supplied by barrels, half-barrels and cases. Sold by all liquor dealers, druggists and grocers, by the bottle or gallon. Shipments made direct from distillery in Kentucky. 24sl

—THE MILD POWER CURES.—
HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC
SPECIFICS.
In use 20 years.—Each number the special prescription of an eminent physician.—The only Simple, Safe and Sure Medicines for the people

LIST PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
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7.	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
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9.	Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	.25
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32.	Disease of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

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RIVER STEAMERS.

S[illegible] W[illegible]
Portland Landing, foot of Taylor St.
TIME TABLE.
THE STEAMER "CITY OF SELLWOOD" MAKES regular trips to and from Sellwood touching at Red House and City View Park, as follows:

LEAVES SELLWOOD.					LEAVES PORTLAND.			
6:20,	8:30,	10:30	A. M.		7:30,	9:30,	11:30	A. M.
1:30,	3:40,	5:40	P. M.		2:00,	5:00,	6:30	P. M.

The 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. trips are extended to MILWAUKIE, WHITE HOUSE and OSWEGO, leaving Oswego on return at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Sunday last boat leaves Sellwood at 6:30.

FARES:

To Sellwood	15c	Sellwood and return	25c
To Milwaukie	25c	Milwaukie and return	40c
To Oswego	30c	Oswego and return	50c

Twenty trip tickets (to residents of Sellwood only)...$1

For Astoria—Fast Line.
THE STEAMER FLEETWOOD,
Which has been thoroughly refitted for the comfort of passengers, will leave the foot of Morrison street on Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 6 A. M. and on Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M., arriving at Astoria at 1 P. M. on week days, and on Sunday at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Astoria on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M., and arrives in Portland at 2 P. M.
Passengers by this route connect with the trains for Sound ports, and with the Gen. Miles at Astoria for Ilwaco, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
U. B. SCOTT, President.

FOR UPPER WILLAMETTE.
STEAMER "SALEM,"
E. W. SPENCER, Captain.
Irregular trips as above from foot of Washington st. Will contract to carry wheat at lowest rates. Also Job Towing on the Lower Willamette. 16o

STR. MANZANILLO.
Leaves Morrison street wharf every alternate morning at 6 o'clock. On Mondays and Fridays for Skamokawa, and on Wednesdays for Clatskanie and wayside landings; returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FOR COWLITZ RIVER.
Steamer JOS. KELLOGG, from foot of Yamhill street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M., via Willamette Slough, touching at St. Helens, Columbia City, Kalama, Carroll's Point, Rainier, Cedar Landing, Monticello, Freeport and way points. From Freeport, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

VANCOUVER TRANSPORTATION CO.
STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER, CAPT. JAS. T. GRAY, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street.
TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR TILLAMOOK BAY.
STEAMER "A. B. FIELD,"
N. P. JOHANSON, Master.
Will make regular trips, weather permitting, from Astoria to Hobsonville at Tillamook Bay. All inward and outward freight will be discharged and received at Hobsonville. Further information can be obtained from J. L. STORY, Agent at Lincoln.
J. E. SIBLEY, " Hobsonville.
n9dtw BADOLLET & CO., Astoria.

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Sutton & Co's Dispatch Line
From New York,
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The A1 FIRST-CLASS CLIPPER SHIP
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ALLEN & LEWIS, Agents, Portland, Or.

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Send for price list naming your county and state
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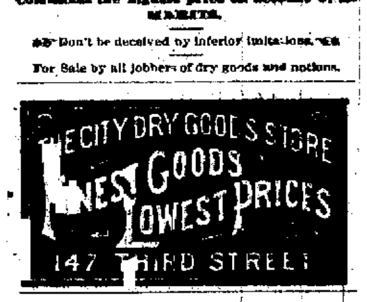

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Largest and most complete works of the kind in the world.
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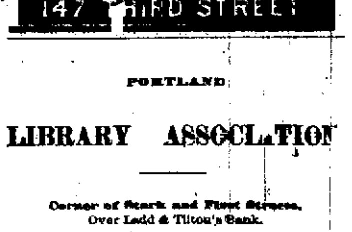
Don't be deceived by inferior imitations.
For Sale by all jobbers of dry goods and notions.



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RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

LEAVE PORTLAND AT 12 MIDNIGHT.	Nov.	LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A. M.	Nov.
Columbia, Friday	2	Queen, Saturday	3
Oregon, Tuesday	6	State, Wednesday	7
Queen, Friday	9	Columbia, Saturday	10
State, Tuesday	13	Oregon, Wednesday	14
Columbia, Friday	16	Queen, Saturday	17
Oregon, Tuesday	20	State, Wednesday	21
Queen, Friday	23	Columbia, Saturday	24
State, Tuesday	27	Oregon, Wednesday	28
Columbia, Friday	30		

Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION.
Transfer steamer connecting with Atlantic Express leaves Ash st. wharf, Portland, daily, at 1:00 P. M.
Pacific Express arrives at Portland daily at 8:25 A. M.
Transfer steamer, connecting with Portland, Walla Walla, Dayton and Pendleton Express, leaves Ash st. wharf, Portland, daily, (except Sunday), at 7:30 A. M. Returning, arrives at Portland at 6:30 P. M.
Main Line Passenger Trains run daily, connecting at Wallula Junction for points on Northern Pacific Railroad.
Through Sleeping Cars between Portland and St. Paul.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.
Boat arrives at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.
ALSO

Leave Portland for	Mo.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
Astoria & Lower Columbia	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
Dayton, Or.	7 AM	......	7 AM	......	7 AM	
Salem Corvallis	6 AM	......	......	6 AM	......	......
Victoria, B. C.	4 AM	4 AM	4 AM	4 AM	4 AM	4 AM

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION.
EAST SIDE.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND COBURG,
via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.
On and After May 15th, 1883.
Trains for Coburg leave Portland at 7:30 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
WEST SIDE.
BET. PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE,
via O. & C. R. R. to Whites
Leave Portland at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Airlie for Portland at 4:05 A. M.
Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge Division will be received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R., East and West Side Divisions, respectively.
General Offices—Cor. Front and D Streets.
C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager.
JOHN MUIR, Sup't of Traffic.
A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic.
E. P. ROGERS, Gen. Agent Pass Dept.
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
WESTERN DIVISIONS.
PACIFIC DIVISION.
Leave Kalama at 10:35 A. M. Arrive at New Tacoma at 3:52 P. M.
Leave New Tacoma at 7 A. M. Arrive at Kalama 12:15 P. M.
Connections.
At New Tacoma with Sound steamers.
At Tenino with the O. & C. V. railroad.
At Kalama with O. R. & N. Co.'s boats.

IDAHO & ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION.
Leave Wallula Junction at 10:40 A. M. Arrive at Cheney at 7:45 P. M., Spokane Falls at 8:38 P. M., and Helena at 26 P. M.
Returning, leave Helena at 5:20 A. M. Arrive at Spokane Falls at 4:50 A. M.; Cheney at 5:41 A. M., and Wallula Junction at 4:00 P. M.
Connection
At Wallula Junction with O. R. & N. Co.
Sleeping Cars to and from Portland.
J. M. BUCKLEY, Assistant General Manager.
JOHN MUIR, Sup't of Traffic
A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic
E. P. ROGERS, General Agent Passenger Dept

Oregon and California R. R.
Oregon and Transcontinental Company, Lessee.
On and after May 13, 1883, trains will run as follows
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Eastside Division.
Between PORTLAND and GLENDALE.
Mail Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Glendale	10:35 P. M.
Glendale	1:00 A. M.	Portland	4:25 P. M.

Albany Express Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	9:20 P. M.
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	10:05 A. M.

The Oregon and California Railroad Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the Eastside Division.

Westside Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND and CORVALLIS.
Mail Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	9:00 A. M.	Corvallis	4:30 P. M.
Corvallis	8:30 A. M.	Portland	3:30 P. M.

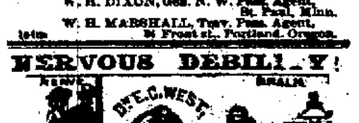
Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE.	
Portland	5:00 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	8:30 A. M.

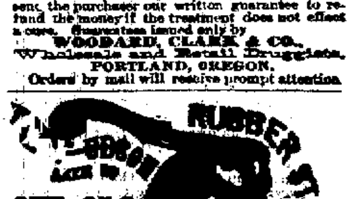
Close connections made at Glendale with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.
Tickets for sale to all the principal points in California and the East, at Company's office.
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock, P. M. on either the East or Westside Divisions.
R. KOEHLER, Manager.
JOHN MUIR, Sup't of Traffic.
A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic.
E. P. ROGERS, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

THE
[illegible]
TO THE EAST.
THE
CHICAGO,
MILWAUKEE
AND
ST. PAUL
RAILWAY,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.,
IS THE
SHORT LINE
FROM ALL POINTS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST to CHICAGO and all points in the Eastern and Southern States. It is the only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between ST. PAUL and CHICAGO via Milwaukee.
It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and owns three separate and distinct lines between those points, thus giving passengers a choice of three routes, passing through the most fertile, populous and picturesque sections of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. It runs the finest Dining Cars in the world, and no effort is spared to secure the comfort of its patrons. No change of cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago, and but one change from Portland, which is made in St. Paul in a grand Union Depot occupied jointly with the Northern Pacific R. R.
Be sure your tickets read via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and secure the advantages only offered by this great
TRANSCONTINENTAL
SHORT LINE
For through tickets, time tables and full information apply to A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, Portland, Oregon, or to any Coupon Ticket Agent on this coast.
S. S. MERRILL, General Manager.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
W. H. DIXON, Gen. N. W. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.
W. H. MARSHALL, Trav. Pass. Agent,
1o1m 24 Front st., Portland, Oregon.

NERVOUS DEBILITY!



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.
WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by
WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.



SEAL ENGRAVER, 81 FIRST ST.

GRANULA
Best Health Food known. [illegible] Delicious as a diet. Sold by grocers and druggists. Trial box, prepaid by mail, [illegible] OUR HOME GRANULA CO., [illegible]
WATSON, WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents.

eaterday gobbled the Credit Valley and London Junction roads, and is negotiating with the Northern railway. Smaller lines will evidently be forced to consolidate with the grand trunk.

LUNDBORG'S PERFUMES.
EDENIA AND MARECHAL NIEL ROSE.

the amount of rental or purchase which they are willing to pay.

ARE YOU AWARE that a simple cough often terminates in Consumption? Why not be wise in time and use ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which will stop the disease and prevent the fatal consequences. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Christian burg, Va. Fifty cents at druggists.

William M. Evarts' professional income is $100,000 a year. His weight is now down to 100 pounds.

"Rough on Coughs," 15c., 25c., $1, at Druggists. Complete cure Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat.

Dayton's City Election.

DAYTON, Nov. 19.—[Special.]—At the city election to-day the following ticket was elected: Trustees, B. K. Harris, C. W. Howell, T. E. Laban, William Logan and J. Nichols; recorder, B. F. Morse; marshal, J. B. Gardener.

But the cursed stock goes down
Lower and lower, until
It would hardly seem to be possible now
To go any lower still
Break, break, break, till you've busted us all, C. P.
But the faith I once had in points from inside
Will never come back to me!

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, 1883.

WITH THE LAUGH-MAKERS.

A Grist of Fresh Pleasantries from the Press.

A CHICAGO ROMANCE.

Chicago Tribune.

"Myrtle!"

"Reginald!"

The girl, a tall, stately beauty with a lissome mien and a glorious coronal of hair (1) that fell in a golden shower over her Grecian (2) neck, threw herself passionately into his arms, and for an instance nothing was heard save a sound as if somebody was trying to pump water out of a dry well.

Regy had kissed her.

Four years ago Myrtle Redingote and Reginald Neversink had plighted their troth (3), and now they had met for the first time since that happy day, which seen through the dim vista of the months that had dragged their slow length so wearily along, seemed like a far-distant star shining brightly and serene amid the horrid blackness of an Egyptian night. They had corresponded, of course, but even when love guides the pen and budding passion gives to the salivation of the postage stamp a glamour of romance that makes it seem almost like a kiss there is ever a wistful yearning—a where-are-our-boys-to-night (4) feeling that nothing save the actual presence of the one for whom this love is felt can give away (5). And then, when that loved one comes, when, standing close pressed in the strenuous grasp of him without whom life would be a starless blank (6), the tender words that have been read over and over again are spoken in rich, manly tones (7), the woman who has won this precious love is indeed happy. No care can come to her then, and the glad golden sunlight of a pure and holy affection drives away the black wraiths of disappointment and sorrow as the White Stockings fade away before another club.

"Ah, darling," murmured Myrtle, putting away from her forehead—fair and white as the cyclamen leaves in the woods that surrounded Brierton Villa—the golden tresses that he loved so dearly to fondle (8), "it seems such a long, long time since we have met, such an aeon of hope deferred and dull, wearying longing that the mind grows sad with its very contemplation of the subject—a dismal epoch that we would fain blot forever from the pages of our lives (9). But now that you are with me again; now that I find myself once more within the shelter of your strong arms and feel your burning kisses (10) on my lips, all the world seems white with gladness, and the future to hold nothing for me but sweet contentment (11). All is bright and beautiful, and even the bitter sorrows of the past are illumined by the stars of joy (12)."

"Yes, my precious one," said Reginald, stooping to kiss the ruby-red lips that were uplifted to his (13) and pressing her still more closely to his starboard ribs. "We shall both be very happy in the future—very, very happy."

"Are you sure of this," she asks, "perfectly sure?"

"So sure," he answers her, "that I would stake my whole existence (14) on what I have told you."

In the gathering shadows she looks up into his face, and the yearning eloquence of his eyes stirs her heart with a strange tenderness. It was not such love as she felt for her father; it was no feeling that had ever touched her heart before. When she stood before him there was a something of awe that held her silent, a conviction that this man was of a sublimer, grander mould than any who had ever crossed her path.

"And why shall we never know sorrow or pain?" she asks, her pure young face lighted up with a sweet, trustful smile.

"Because," he says in low, mellow tones, "I have concluded not to get married."

HOPE WITHERING FLED.

Texas Siftings.

One of the theological students of the Texas university boards at the widow Flapjack's. She has lately enjoyed a suspicion that he was somewhat sweet on her, if not matrimonially inclined. Ever since the late lamented Flapjack flapped his golden wings the widow has been affected with these spells. One morning the theological student slipped a note into her hand with evident embarrassment at his own audacity. The widow Flapjack blushed a deep carnation red (figure of speech) and said coyly (another figure):

"I presume this is a surprise."

"Yes, it is quite a surprise," said the quivering theological limb. "I thought it would hardly be proper to make a verbal request for the loan of $10, so I thought it would be rather more polite to put it in writing." He now goes about snatching his meals from off the mantel-piece and completely conscience-smitten where the widow kicked him.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Detroit Free Press.

He was a bank teller. He had been sent off on a vacation, his books overhauled, and he had been found $9000 short. The fact stared him in the face as he sat amid the board of directors.

"Now, then," said the president, "I presume you acknowledge the embezzlement."

"I do."

"And how did you use the money?"

"In speculating."

"In what?"

"Well, I was a bull in X Y Z railroad stocks, but there was too much against me. I didn't have a fair show to make anything."

"Why—how?"

"Well, while I was using $9000 of the bank's money to bull the stocks, the cashier was putting up $20,000 to bear them, and I so lost all."

MISTOOK HER QUESTION.

Kentucky State Journal.

Jimmy O'Kairn got married the other day, and the following morning the next door neighbor asked his mother:

"Who stood up for him?"

"Who schtood up for him, is it? An' sure, does yo think he couldn't schtand up fur hisself? Arrah! but ye are much mistaken in Jimmy. To be sure he was a little drunk before the prayeher come, but as soon as we towld him, 'Here comes the prayeher,' ah, the dear laddie buck, ye ought to have seen him sober up. That bye could fool the very divil himself."

A TRAGEDY IN SLIPPERS.

London Family Herald.

She gave him a beautifully worked pair of slippers. Although they were too short and pinched him across the toes, he smilingly submitted to the martyrdom which they imposed, and vowed they never should leave his feet. Shortly afterwards the young man made a return for her offering. It was his picture encased in a handsome frame. He wrote a note to send with it, and at the same time replied angrily to an oft-repeated dun for an unpaid-for suit of clothes. He gave the boy sixpence to deliver the package and notes, giving explicit directions as to the destination. He was an unusually intelligent boy with a freckled face, and he discharged his errand in a manner that should give him a niche in the temple of fame. The young lady received a note in her adored one's handwriting, and flew to her room to devour its contents. She opened the missive with eager fingers and read: "I am getting tired of your everlasting attention. The suit is about worn out already. It never amounted to much anyhow. Please go to Jericho." And the tailor was struck utterly dumb when he opened a parcel and discovered the picture of the delinquent customer, with a note that said: "When you gaze upon these features, think how much I owe you." When that unfortunate young man called around that evening to receive the happy acknowledgment of his sweetheart he was incontinently shown the door by the young lady's father; and in the morning he was waited on by the tailor's lawyer and imperatively ordered to settle or suffer.

A PUSHING CLIMAX.

From the Baltimore Sun.

"An' then," said the old settler, of Pine county, Pa., "look to the hemispear what lays off to the south of us. Look at Cuby. Look at any o' them countries down thar. The only way they kin tell New Year's an' Christmas Day apart in them countries is because New Year's is a notch or [illegible] than Christmas Day, an' they's a [illegible] flowers in January. The frost [illegible] [illegible], an' if they want it, by [illegible], they [illegible] of new crop, bather [illegible]. Things jist grows, [illegible] git ripe as often as [illegible] [illegible] gather 'em an' sale 'em, or [illegible] to get rid of 'em. Why, durn [illegible] help growin' in Cuby! You kin graft a slip off'n a hammer tree onter a [illegible] thar, an' in half a day it'll be blossomin' like the rose, an' nex' day you kin go out an' eat bin[illegible] off'n it tell you think you must surely be from Jersey, an' in town on circus day. They tell me that they don't hev to hev no nub on the bottom o' the th'mom'ters in Cuby, 'cause they ai'nt no use fur it, but that they put the nub on top, 'cause the degrees always climb up'ards in that pushin' climate."

DEFENDED ON HIMSELF.

Texas Siftings.

The Rev. Whangdoodle Baxter recently met one of the male members of his flock, and at once addressed him:

"Why, Mose," he said, "how stout yuse gettin'. Yuse gittin' mighty fat an' corpulent; in mighty fine order, I tells yer. Dar's nuffin' lean about you, fizzically, but sp'ritually yuse thinner dan a rail. Yo' doan lean on de Lord enuff."

"I kin 'splain dat ar," said Mose.

"How does yer 'splain it, Mose?"

"I did lean on de Lord, an' ebbery Sunday I listened ter yer preaching, an' I got as poah as Job's turkey."

"But how does yer 'splain it? How does yer 'count for de transformation?"

"Why, doan yer see? Yo' furnishes de 'ligion, an' I does my own fattenin'."

SUSTAINING THE UNITIES.

Texas Siftings.

"I notice that you are not so attentive to Miss Caramel as formerly," said an Austin youth to his companion; "have the chilly autumnal winds congealed your heart?"

"Oh, no," replied the companion, "that's not it; my heart is warm enough. You see, Miss Caramel is a good summer girl."

"A good summer girl!"

"Yes, she'll do through the hot weather, when it only costs 30 cents for ice-cream for two; but her father is poor, you know. Now the oyster season has arrived, and it costs from a dollar to a dollar and six bits for Barwick bay oysters, why it is much more comforting to feed Miss Stowaway. Her father's worth $300,000, and a man feels as though he wasn't exactly throwing away his salary when he sets up the feed."

The Quiet Man.

There was an army officer, a sutler, a surveyor, and two men who might have been mine inspectors in the stage when it drew up at Burt Hill to take on another passenger says the Detroit *Free Press*.

"Howdy," said the new passenger, as he crowded in.

As he stood for a moment in the light of the station lamp, all saw that the left eye was gone. He wore no shade or patch to conceal the loss, and those who gave him a second look felt that the fire in his remaining eye was bright enough to answer for two. Dark as it was in the stage he seemed to have "sized up" every man inside of a minute, and, seeming to be satisfied regarding the crowd, he settled himself back in his seat, and had no remarks to make. By and by, the army officer mentioned something about road agents, and directly the conversation became interesting. Coaches had been stopped at various points on the line within a week, and it was pretty generally believed that a bad gang had descended on the route and were still ripe for business. The man with one eye had nothing to say. Once or twice he raised his head, and that single eye blazed in the darkness like a lone star, but not a word escaped his mouth. The captain had said what he would do in case the coach was halted, and this brought out the others. It was firmly decided to fight. The passengers had money to fight for and weapons to fight with. The man with one eye said nothing. At such a time and under such circumstances there could be but one interpretation of such conduct.

"A coward has no business traveling this route," said the captain in a voice which every man could hear.

The stranger started up, and that eye of his seemed to shower sparks of fire, but after a moment he fell back again, without having replied.

"Pop! pop! halt!"

The passengers were dozing as the salute of the road agents reached their ears. The coach was halted in a way to tumble everybody together, and legs and bodies were still tangled up when a voice at the door of the coach called out:

"No nonsense, now! You gentlemen climb right down here and up with your hands! The first man who kicks on me will get a bullet through his head!"

We had agreed to fight. The captain had agreed to lead us. We were listening for his yell of defiance and the click of his revolver when he stepped down and out as humbly as you please. The sutler had been aching to chew up a dozen road agents, and now he was the second man out. The surveyor had intimated that he never passed over the route without killing at least three highwaymen, but this occasion was to be an exception. In three minutes the five of us were down and in line, and hands up, and the road agent had said:

"Straight matter of business! First one who drops his hands won't ever know what hurt him!"

Where was the man with one eye? The robber appeared to believe that we were all out, and he was just approaching the head of the line to begin his work, when a dark form dropped out of the coach there was a yell as if from a wounded tiger, and a revolver began to crack. The robber went down at the first pop. His partner was just coming around the rear of the coach. He was a game man. He knew what had happened, but he was coming to the rescue. Pop! pop! pop! went the revolvers, their flashes lighting up the night until we could see the driver in his seat.

It didn't take twenty seconds. One of the robbers lay dead in front of us—the other under the coach, while the man with one eye had a look out from his head and the graze of a bullet across his cheek. Not one of us had moved a finger. We were five fools in a row. There was a painful lull after the last shot, and it lasted a full minute before the stranger turned to us and remarked in a quiet, cutting manner:

"Gentlemen, ye kin drop your hands."

We dropped. We undertook to thank him, and we wanted to shake hands, and somebody suggested a shake purse for his benefit, but he motioned us into the coach, banged the door after us, and climbed up to a seat beside the driver. His contempt for such a crowd could not be measured.

A Strict Father.

Arkansaw Traveler.

"My father was a very strict man with his children," said one of the supreme judges of Arkansaw, "and I don't think that I ever knew him to swerve one inch from a fixed purpose. He looked upon a boyish prank as a violation of the family law, and I don't think on such an occasion he ever failed to administer punishment. One morning, while the family was at breakfast, I went out to the well and unwound the chain from the windlass and let the bucket go down to the water. I thought it would be a good joke to tell him that the bucket was in the well, and just as he became concerned, to draw it up and have a laugh at his expense. 'Bucket's down in the well,' I said, when I entered the dining-room. The old gentleman didn't say anything, and I intended to correct the statement, but bending my energies to the demands of a boy's keen appetite, I soon forgot my joke. After breakfast the old gentleman walked to a blacksmith's shop about four miles distant and had an iron hook made. He returned home, cut a long pole, and spent some time in fitting the hook on the end of it. I noticed the work, but it did not occur to me that I was the instigator of the performance. When the pole was properly arranged, he went to the well and began to fish for the bucket. The bucket that I had lowered had been drawn up, but the other one had been let down. I was afraid to say anything, so I went down to the barn and played around a long time. Finally I went back to the house, reaching there just as the old gentleman brought the bucket from the well.

"He looked at the chain, then at the windlass, and then at me.

"'Didn't you tell me that the bucket was in the well?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'Don't you know you told me a lie?'

"'But it was in the well, wasn't it?' and I laughed, hoping to impress him with the humorous side of the affair.

"'That's very funny,' the old gentleman replied, 'but I'd better take you in hand, or you might be telling funny stories in the legislature one of these days,' and taking up a limb he thrashed me until all the humor faded from the joke."

"Yes," said the young gentleman. "Charlie has put a deliberate slur upon me." "What was it?" "Introduced me to his girl." "How is that a slur?" "Why, isn't it equivalent to saying, 'Oh, you're no account! There's no danger of you cutting me out.'"—*Boston Post.*

Matthew Arnold delivered his lecture on Literature and Science for the first time in America before the students at Dartmouth college.

"Old birds are not caught with chaff." Therefore seek and find the pure golden grains of health in Kidney-Wort. Women, young or old, married or single, if out of health, will be greatly benefited by taking Kidney-Wort.

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE.

OLYMPIA, Nov. 16.

Mr. Shaw in the chair.

Landrum introduced H. B. 102, to amend section 2381 of the code relative to marriages. The law as it stands at present provides that ministers who solemnize marriages must be ordained, and the object of the amendment is to allow licensed ministers to officiate also.

Bauserer introduced H. B. 103, to provide against the spread of infectious and contagious diseases and to provide that persons dying of such diseases shall be cremated, and that a furnace shall be built for such cremation. The bill was first referred to the committee on hospital for insane, with instructions to print, but the vote was reconsidered, and the bill was laid on the table subject to the call of the house.

H. B. 104, on joint tenancies.

H. B. 105, by Warner, to empower county commissioners to offer a reward for the apprehension and conviction of parties charged with felony.

Buhn introduced H. J. R. 14, in relation to acts passed, and providing for their transmission to the secretary's office. Passed.

H. B. 100 was then taken up and passed, the title of the same being "To render certain non-negotiable written contracts transferable by indorsement."

H. B. 84, to locate temporarily the county seat of Stevens county until the next general election. Passed. The house then adjourned.

COUNCIL.

Smith presented a remonstrance of 98 names against any amendment of the laws relating to taxation of church property.

Caton introduced a petition from citizens of Cowlitz county relative to location of the county seat of that county. Also petition from the bar of Walla Walla relative to the statutes of Washington territory.

Whitehouse presented a remonstrance from the citizens of Yakima county against the passage of H. B. 51, an act to create and locate the county of Kittitas.

Collins presented petition to exempt churches, hospitals, and benevolent societies from taxation. The petition contained 265 names.

Caton then introduced C. M. 4, asking for admission to the union. The document is most carefully prepared, and will be forwarded to you to-morrow when printed.

Caton introduced C. B. 71, to amend Sec. 2000 of the code, relative to granting divorces in cases of incurable dementia.

C. B. 72, by Whitehouse, to create and organize the county of Douglas, and locating the county seat at Okanagan. Referred to committee on counties.

Burk introduced C. B. 73, maintaining possessory right over unsurveyed lands in Washington territory.

Burk introduced C. B. 74 for the purchase of safe for the auditor's office.

The same gentleman introduced C. B. 75 to systematize and regulate the settlement of accounts between the territory and several counties.

Also C. B. 76 fixing the compensation of treasurer of Whitman county. Passed.

Caton introduced C. B. 77 to amend sec. 2736 of the code relative to the office of county auditor. Passed.

Also C. B. 78 to establish a jail in Garfield county.

Collins introduced C. B. 79 to preserve and protect the lands reserved for school purposes.

Also C. B. 80 to amend sec. 3062 of the code in relation to city ordinances. Passed.

A message was then read from the governor, accompanied by the territorial librarian's report. Recess.

AFTERNOON.

A message was received from the governor relative to the state of the capitol building.

C. B. 30 to amend chap. 207 of the code relative to inspection and measurement of logs and the formation of lumber districts being the special order for 2 P. M. it was then taken from the table and discussed. A petition by leave introduced a petition from loggers and citizens of Whatcom county on the same subject. Caton, Collins and Smith made excellent remarks both for and against the bill, and the vote on its passage resulted as follows: Ayes, Messrs. Burke, Caton, Edmiston, Hale, Houghton, Kerr, Power, Smith, Whitehouse President—10; noes, Messrs. Collins, Harper—2, so the bill passed.

Mr. Smith then introduced a memorial relative to the division of Washington territory, which caused a tremendous uproar, especially when Mr. Smith moved to have the memorial printed. Mr. Kerr hoped that no such document should ever be known as having emanated from the council. The object of printing was evidently to have the document forwarded to Washington and thus put a damper on the admission of Washington to the union. He never would favor the printing of it.

Mr. Smith stated that this was the first time he had asked for the printing of any of his bills or documents, and he hoped the council would consider the matter carefully and at least grant him this privilege.

Mr. Edmiston favored printing the memorial. Mr. Kerr again contended that the question of a division of the territory should not be considered for one moment. He wished that it should never be known that the council had ever entertained such a project. Mr. Harper agreed with Mr. Kerr. Mr. Caton said that nothing had been done in the legislature which had hurt him as much as the presentation of this memorial. He had hoped that this sectional feeling had been quite wiped out by this time, and he regretted that he had been mistaken; regretted exceedingly to find that any gentleman in the legislative assembly would favor such a project. He had this morning introduced a memorial asking for the admission of Washington territory to statehood, after she had been in a state of vassalage for thirty years; but by the adoption of such a memorial as the one presented she would remain in the same position for an indefinite period of time. "Am I," said he, "not just as able to exercise my right as an elector in this country as I was in Oregon?" He wanted this antagonism between the eastern and western divisions to be buried in oblivion. He knew that the feeling of the majority of the people east of the mountains was in total opposition to this measure. There were not, he believed, 200 men, all told, who would favor such a policy. [Loud applause.]

Hall moved to indefinitely postpone the memorial, but by request of Caton withdrew his motion, in order that a vote might be taken thereon. The motion to print was then lost by the following vote: Ayes—Edmiston, Smith, Whitehouse, president, 4; noes—Burk, Caton, Collins, Hale, Harper, Houghton, Kerr, Power, 8. The council then adjourned.

TERRITORIAL DIVISION.

During the present session no such commotion has been caused on any measure as took place on the memorial to divide the territory, which was introduced to the council to-day, and to the credit of the members from the Sound country, be it said that they were solid to a man on the question. It is a matter of general regret that such a measure should have been introduced just at a time when it was really necessary for all to be united on the subject of admission, and it is to be hoped for the benefit of the people of this territory that the legislative body will utterly refuse to be hoodwinked by any such means. The introduction of the measure drew forth the most searching rebuke from Caton, who had previously spent hours and days upon one of the finest and most telling documents ever produced within the walls of the capitol, and the introduction of this measure right on the heels of the other, fully deserved the stinging rebuke administered, which it is to be hoped has forever laid to rest the sectional feeling which has cropped out occasionally on every little trifling subject that has come up.

Following is the memorial relating to division of the territory, referred to above. It was introduced by Mr. Smith of Whitman:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:—Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of Washington territory, respectfully represent that the territory of Washington contains 69,994 square miles, divided into two nearly equal east and west parts by a range of lofty and almost impassable mountains; that the eastern portion consists almost entirely of prairie land, while the western portion is covered with a dense growth of timber, surrounding a great inland sea; that the habits and pursuits of the inhabitants of the two sections are nearly as dissimilar as are the topography and productions of the two regions; that the great mass of the population of the eastern portion is engaged in agricultural and pastoral avocations, while the population of the western portion is engaged almost exclusively in lumbering, mining, commercial and maritime pursuits; that very many of the laws necessary for the government of the one section are totally unfit for the government of the other; that the social and business relations of the two sections have been and must ever continue to be, of the most limited character, confined almost exclusively to the intercourse among members of the biennial sessions of the legislative assembly and territorial conventions, and the annual sessions of the grand lodges of the various benevolent societies; that it is now, ever has been, and for many years must continue to be, necessary for the residents of one section, desiring to visit residents of the other, to travel hundreds of miles through the neighboring state of Oregon in order to go round the mountain barrier which separates the one section from the other.

Your memorialists further represent, that that portion of the territory of Idaho lying north of the 46th degree of latitude is mainly of the same general characteristics as the eastern portion of Washington, from which it is separated only by an imaginary line; that the social and business relations of the inhabitants of northern Idaho and eastern Washington are as intimate as it is possible to be between people only separated from each other by the 117th degree of longitude; that the inhabitants of northern and southern Idaho are separated from each other by impassable mountains; that for the one to visit the other, it is necessary to travel for hundreds of miles through Washington territory and the state of Oregon; that as a consequence they have no social or business relations with each other; that the area and resources of western Washington are extensive enough to make one of the greatest and wealthiest of lumbering, mining, commercial and maritime states, populated by a people united in interest; that the combined area and resources of eastern Washington and northern Idaho are great enough to make one of the most populous, united and prosperous of agricultural and pastoral states; that to continue in existence Washington and Idaho as now bounded will be to keep together peoples whose interests ever have been, are now and ever will be antagonistic without any compensating benefits; that the railroad facilities now supplied by the Northern Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railway and Navigation Companies must populate eastern Washington and northern Idaho with unparalleled rapidity, while the magnificent harbors, open roadsteads and unequaled resources, and present and prospective railroad facilities of western Washington must speedily cause the shores of Puget sound to teem with people.

Your memorialists, therefore, for these and many other as good reasons, humbly pray your honorable bodies to divide Washington and Idaho territories, and create a new territory out of the eastern part of Washington and the northern part of Idaho.

FOOT RACE.

Another race was run to-day at the fair grounds between Lonnie Knighton and Bishop of Jefferson county. Articles of agreement were regularly drawn up, by which each party was to start at the crack of a pistol. Knighton started at the signal and ran the race alone, Bishop only making a slight movement at the start, without attempting to run. I learn that the stakes were for $60, and about $300 in bets.

SUFFRAGE.

Every preparation is being made to have a grand ratification meeting on Monday night on account of the passage of the suffrage bill.

Weather, although cloudy, is pleasant.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Eastern Oregon.

There are 140 pupils enrolled in the public schools at Heppner. The school is reported to be in a very flourishing condition.

East Oregonian: So far this year's prospects for a good crop next year do not look very flattering. Very little rain has fallen as yet.

Wheat shipping is about over. During this season there has been shipped from the town of Echo 66,000 bushels of wheat, or 1980 tons.

The *Times-Mountaineer* says the amount of grain threshed between the Deschutes and John Day's river, as far south as the Grass Valley settlement, is about 90,000 bushels.

Lone Rock, Umatilla county, is rapidly improving. There are now in course of construction four new residences, a school house, one hotel and a very commodious dancing hall within the city limits.

Last Friday morning Joseph Kilday was shot near the seven-mile post, west of The Dalles, by a sheep herder in the employ of a Mr. Floyd. It appears that an altercation took place between the men, resulting as stated.

J. L. Smith's residence, at Vinson, Umatilla county, was entirely consumed by fire a few nights since, the supposed cause being a defective flue. Mr. Smith lost all he had in the house, having retired for the night, and when awakened by the smoke and crackling, had no time to save anything but what clothing he wears daily.

The Dalles *Times-Mountaineer*: From J. B. Wheat, who came in from Badger settlement, a few miles south of Spanish Hollow, yesterday, we learn that some fall grain has been sown, but not in as large quantities as if more rain had fallen during the last month. Cattle and sheep are not looking well, but horses appear in good condition. Crops averaged during the last season—fall sown—twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre, and spring sown from ten to twenty. This section has received a large influx of population during the past year, and many substantial residences have been built.

Western Oregon.

An A. O. U. W. lodge will be instituted at Cottage Grove next week with fifteen charter members.

Robert Tarter, aged 69 years, died at his home near Lewisville, Polk county, a few days ago. Deceased came to Oregon in 1853.

Eugene City *Journal*: We have been shown some specimens of bituminous coal of a superior quality, found by Mr. John Scott in the Cascade mountains in Linn county, about twenty-eight miles from the railroad.

West Side: There has been considerable talk of late of an effort to have a branch of the narrow gauge railroad constructed between Independence and Monmouth. It is believed that the grading could be done and the ties furnished at a cost of less than $10,000, and it is further asserted that if the right of way were secured the citizens along the proposed line would guarantee the grading.

A few days ago the board of directors appointed by the Pioneer association of Lane county met at Eugene City pursuant to the call of the president. Present, Hon. John Whiteaker, chairman of the committee, Prof. J. W. Johnson, Hon. E. P. Coleman, Dr. E. R. Geary, Hon. A. S. Patterson and T. G. Hendricks, secretary. This grove adjoining Eugene was selected as the place for holding the first grand reunion of the Pioneer association of Lane county, and the first Thursday in June, 1884, as the time of meeting. The following order of business was adopted. After marching under the direction of the captain and aids: First, Camp will be formed near the stand, seated for the speaker; second, music; third, prayer by the chaplain; fourth, music; fifth, oration; sixth, music. After which the pioneers and their friends will repair to their camps or wagons and partake of dinner. After dinner a meeting around camp fire will be in order, at which time there will be toasts, short speeches, reminiscences of the eventful past, etc., etc. Philip Mulkey was selected chaplain of the day, E. P. Coleman chief marshal, Judge J. J. Walton, Jr., orator, Samuel Ogden assistant marshal, and Judge R. B. Bean alternate orator.

Idaho Territory.

Lewiston *Teller*: Tuesday morning a break occurred in the Lewiston ditch opposite the big shed of Grostein & Binnard and the water entered therein and wet the bottom of a large stack of wheat and flax stored there in sacks upon the ground. It is difficult to determine how much this grain has been damaged. The water left the ditch through an underground passage.

One of the most singular features in the scenery of the territory of Idaho is the occurrence of dark, rocky chasms into which large creeks and streams suddenly disappear and are never more seen. These fissures are old lava channels, produced by the outside of the molten mass cooling and forming a tube, which, on the fiery stream becoming exhausted, has been left empty, while the roof of the lava duct having at some time fallen in, presents the opening into which the river plunges and is lost.

The quartz ledge recently discovered on Pritchard creek, I. T., by Clark and Harris, is said to be exceedingly rich in gold and silver. The ledge crops out in the bend of the creek, and can be traced in a southeasterly direction into a mountain. The ledge is about four feet wide, and is composed of white and gray quartz, with veins of galena ore intermingled. It is believed by experts who have examined it that a development of the ledge will prove it to be composed principally of gold and silver bearing graphite ore.

Washington Territory.

Penne Prairie, W. T., is to have a postoffice.

Seattle has a German newspaper, *Die Puget Sound Post*.

Tacoma merchants favor the early closing movement.

Tracklayers are pushing the railroad beyond Colfax toward Moscow.

A colony of Pennsylvanians are selecting land in the Big Bend country.

Scarlet fever and malarial fevers are prevalent among children in the vicinity of Colfax.

Whatcom county, W. T., leads in the production of oats this season, the aggregate yield being 40,000 bushels.

Pete Jacquet is now held in the county jail at Colfax charged with having shot and killed Joe Jacquet near Pullman last week.

It is reported that Messrs. Leary, Stacy and others of Seattle, got bitten on Northern Pacific stocks to the extent of over $100,000.

Sprague *Herald*: A rumor is afloat that a branch road from Sprague to Big Bend is soon to be built. A large force of Chinamen has been ordered here.

Snow is now eighteen inches deep at the summit between Ellensburg and Seattle, W. T. The mountain mining camps are beginning to close down for the winter.

The proposed new King county court house, if built according to the commissioners' ideas, will cost $75,000, and will be paid for by annual tax of two mills on the dollar.

A Walla Walla exchange says: The rumor is generally believed here that Elfins, the murderer of Dan Haggerty, is playing the insane dodge. He will enter a plea of "not guilty." The trial has been set for Monday.

A large quantity of railroad iron which has been lying for the past year in the O. R. & N. Co.'s yard in Walla Walla, is being taken to the Palouse road, and the lumber will be used on the Walla Walla and Pendleton division.

Trains make the run between Colfax and Palouse Junction in about six and a half hours. This time will be lessened as soon as the track is in better shape. Tolerably close connection will be made with the trains of the Northern Pacific at the junction.

The *Weekly Vidette*: There is not a town in Washington territory as well protected against fire as Colfax. We have an efficient fire company, a first-class steam engine and an inexhaustible supply of water in proximity to Main street with which to battle against the fire king.

Walla Walla *Journal*: Fifty thousand tons, a little over one-third of the Walla Walla country wheat product, has been shipped away, leaving between 75,000 and 100,000 tons. As 10,000 tons is a large estimate for the home need, the prospect for a rise on account of local scarcity is not immediate.

Dayton *Chronicle*: Nearly a hundred loaded cars of wheat are in the yard at Walla Walla, the local trains bringing in faster than the trains running to Portland can take away. The railroad men say that their work is beginning to tell, and that the major portion of the surplus wheat is out of the country.

Reports from the Coeur d'Alene mines are still favorable. Another rich gold-bearing quartz ledge has recently been discovered, and new diggings are also reported as having been discovered. A large party of miners from Colorado have started for the new gold fields with a view of reaching them early in the spring.

Olympia *Transcript*: After all the fears entertained on account of the dry summer, the hay crop on the upper sound turns out to be little short of an average crop. Good hay is being brought in from the country about as plentifully as in other years and at reasonable prices. From $12 to $15 per ton is the ruling price, taking the whole sound country together.

A few days ago, while his family was absent, some person entered the residence of J. N. Thompson of Dayton, and after rummaging through the trunks in the room, opened a bureau drawer and abstracted therefrom five $20 gold pieces. The curious part of it is, that there was $800 in the drawer at the time, but the thief was satisfied with $100, leaving the rest undisturbed, though it was in plain sight.

George Gilbert, miller in the flouring mill of Mr. F. Post, at Spokane Falls, met with a very severe accident yesterday which came near causing instant death, says the *Chronicle*. In some way he was caught by a rapidly revolving upright shaft on the second floor of the mill, and was whirled around at the rate of sixty times a minute, his feet and legs striking two large posts at every revolution. He had the presence of mind to shout with all his might as soon as caught, and was heard by a man below, who instantly comprehended the situation and as quickly stopped the machinery. Another half minute might and probably would have ended fatally to the young man, and as it is he gets off not without many severe bruises and several fractures.

From the Palouse *Gazette* it is learned that three years ago, four Chinamen were murdered in the mines in the vicinity of Palouse City. For a time the deed was wrapped in the most profound mystery, but cunning detectives were employed by Chinese firms in Portland, and a heavy reward offered for the murderers. By diligent search the officers learned the identity of the perpetrators of the awful deed, but nothing could be learned of their whereabouts, save that they had left the country. Upon the report of the detectives an indictment was found by the grand jury at Lewiston against one Oboy, and two other men whose names we could not learn. Time passed, and as nothing could be learned of the refugees from justice, the affair was seemingly forgotten, but as a verification of the truth of the time honored adage, "murder will out," the criminals returned, and by some means this fact was ascertained by the officers, and on Thursday, Thomas Humphrey and J. Reinhart of Palouse City, and Wm. Spencer of that place, went down to the railroad camp below town and captured Oboy. His arrest was kept quiet for several days, in the hope of capturing his pals, but somehow they learned of their danger and decamped. Oboy was taken to Lewiston.

THE PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK.

The Change Wrought in it by the Recent Elections

New York Herald, Ind.

The most significant result of Tuesday's elections is the striking change wrought in the presidential outlook. The great tidal wave of last year had given to the democrats an overwhelming assurance that they were surely to return in 1884 to the power which they lost in 1860. They were jubilant, confident and boastful. The republicans were correspondingly hopeless and despondent. They read in the great popular verdict of last year the probable doom of their party. They had little hope of staying the democratic march to victory in the next national campaign.

The results of Tuesday's voting have suddenly changed the situation and the outlook. Pennsylvania, which went democratic by 40,000 plurality in 1882, goes republican in 1883. Massachusetts, carried by the democrats last year, is again restored to the republican column. The nearly 200,000 majority given to the democrats by New York twelve months ago is practically wiped out by the work of Tuesday. In addition to this the democrats have lost much of what they had gained last year in Ohio, and can hardly count upon carrying that state in the next presidential contest. These results have transformed the democratic confidence and buoyancy of a few days ago into an anxiety and gloom which are manifest in the expressed views of their leaders and in the editorial tone of their organs. The same results have made the republicans more jubilant than they have been for a year.

The most important and significant aspect of Tuesday's election is the vote of New York. That was a serious and unexpected disaster to the democrats. They have lost almost entirely the phenomenal majority of last year, with the prestige which that majority gave them. They have discovered that they have no lien upon the vote of the state next year. Now New York is going to be the prime factor in the coming presidential election. To the democrats its vote is essential to success. "No democrat," said our earnest democratic contemporary the *Sun*, yesterday, "can be elected president in 1884 who does not carry New York." In the same article the *Sun* declares that its favorite, Mr. Holman, "possesses a greater running power than any other man of any party who can now be brought forward."

But can Mr. Holman, or any other democrat who is not a citizen of this state, carry New York? Since the republican party came into power in 1860 the state has never been carried by a democrat who was not a resident here. Within that period it has gone democratic but twice, and on each of these occasions the candidate who carried it was a citizen of the state—namely Mr. Seymour in 1868 and Mr. Tilden in 1876. But while, judging from the past, the selection of a candidate from this state seems to be essential to democratic success in the state, it does not always secure that end, since neither Mr. Greeley in 1872, nor General Hancock in 1880, both of whom were residents of New York, succeeded in polling a majority of its votes.

On the other hand, the republicans do not labor under the disadvantage of having to select their candidate from New York, nor are they even under the necessity of securing its electoral vote. They have carried the state in four of the last six national elections, and in no case was their successful candidate from New York. Moreover, they have twice elected their president without the aid of New York.

These are significant facts which have a most important bearing on the calculations and chances touching the coming presidential contest. The vote of the last two years shows that the state may be carried next year by either party. That depends mainly upon the candidates put forward by each party and the principles advocated by each. The democrats concede that New York is essential to their success in the country. But can they carry the state with a candidate who is not one of its citizens? and even with the electoral vote of the state can they elect their ticket? Evidently New York will be an important if not a decisive battle field for the democracy.

How Butler Missed It.

The Boston *Post* (dem.), which gave Butler a reluctant and lukewarm support, contained the following editorial paragraphs the morning after the election:

The "skin ballot" business cost Governor Butler a good many votes.

The nasty Tewksbury picture book cost Governor Butler a good many votes.

As a matter of course, the Tewksbury picture book contributed to the result.

His treatment of Charles F. Donnelly cost Governor Butler a good many votes.

The circulation of "Father Columbia" cost Governor Butler a good many votes.

The brutal flings at the Forty-fifth regiment cost Governor Butler a good many votes.

Butler lost heavily on the comparative vote, both in his own home and in Robinson's.

The contemptible slur upon Samuel J. Tilden cost Governor Butler a good many votes.

You can't always tell whose hide is going to be tanned before the votes have been counted.

Grinnell made a splendid run and, unlike the man at the head of the ticket, ran best where he was best known.

His brutal allusions to the little Irish Catholic assistant matron at Tewksbury cost Governor Butler a good many votes.

His denunciation of Robinson because he voted against the river and harbor steal cost Governor Butler a good many votes.

Calling earnest and life-long democrats "mossbacks" and "hard-shell" democrats cost Governor Butler a good many votes.

Calling democrats who declined to indorse all of his undemocratic utterances "copperheads" cost Governor Butler a good many votes.

Juggling with nominations, and finally nominating an unfit negro for justice of a Boston court, cost Governor Butler a good many votes.

The delivery of a protection speech at Sandwich, closely followed by a free trade speech at Marblehead, cost Governor Butler a good many votes.

Refusing to give the Irish Catholic population a representative upon the state board of health, lunacy and charity, cost Governor Butler a good many votes.

HUMOROUS.

The best definition of "stepmother" tells us that she is a mother who spoils her own children and steps on those which she has unwillingly inherited by marriage.

A Humorist was once Called into the Presence of the Managing Editor and Solemnly Reproved for the Dulness of his Wit. "Your jokes" quoth the Editor, are so Bad that I am Daily compelled to Print them in that Nondescript department entitled 'Pearls of Thought.'"

The wealthy and aristocratic Mrs. Jewell, who is stopping at a summer hotel, and has been making some inquiries of one of the waiters in regard to procuring the services of a laundress, opens her door in answer to a loud and imperative knock just before dinner time, and discovers Mrs. Mahoney on the threshold. Mrs. Mahoney: "Shure, an' are you the woman that was sphcakin' to one of the hotel jintlemen about gettin' a lady to wash for you?"

The rector of one of the New York city churches, who had visited Trinity the Sunday before, took occasion to have a little talk with his organist. He spoke of the excellent musical service in Trinity, and summed up by saying that they had very fine music over there. The organist was naturally somewhat nettled to have his work criticised, but he had the good sense to disguise his feelings, and when the rector had concluded, he quietly remarked: "Yes, they have good music, that's a fact; and, by the way, they have pretty good preaching over there, too."

The Republican Party and Prohibition.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

It seems that the republican party in Iowa is beginning to learn the lesson which that proverbially severe taskmaster, experience, has set it. It has been urged, again and again, by some of the most sagacious party leaders within the state, as well as by many from without, that prohibition could not be adopted as a distinctive issue without serious loss. The rank and file will not be coerced into support of a measure which they believe to be as foreign to the policy of a political party as it is repugnant to common sense. And with each election at which prohibition is distinctly recognized as a party measure the power of the republicans perceptibly declines. The recent struggle, when the republican majority in the legislature was reduced and the lower house only barely saved from democratic control, seems to have taught the party something; and if the census of members just published is reliable, enough republicans have become sensible of the fatal folly of the last few years to ensure to prohibitory legislation the fate that it deserves. It really does not seem that the party should need to have this same mortifying experience repeated in other states in order to keep it from rushing upon the same rock of destruction. The incorporation of constitutional prohibition among the principles of any political party needs nothing but time in order to produce its legitimate consequence—a defeat at the polls. A few extra votes may come to it in the first flush of fanatical enthusiasm, but sober second thought brings a loss many times as great.

London's Leading Dailies.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The four leading dailies of London are The Times the News, the Telegraph and the Standard. All are what are called blanket sheets. The Telegraph was the first to be published at a penny, or two cents, and its circulation is a few hundred more than any other. It and The Standard print between 245,000 and 250,000 copies daily. The News prints about 175,000 copies, and the Times about 100,000. The News, Telegraph and Standard sell at a penny and the Times at threepence, or six cents. All are influential among certain classes, though the Times professes to be what its name implies—a reflex of the times. It usually changes with the party in power, and endeavors to assume an attitude of worship toward the rising sun, but occasionally misses it, as when the liberal party last came unexpectedly into power.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 17.

Telegrams from Spokane Falls, received in this city, state that the firm of Charles Sweeney & Co., of Spokane Falls, has not been attached as reported yesterday. The statement as to the alleged failure of the firm obtained currency through the Mercantile agency, and was a matter of general comment in the mercantile circles of the city. On the supposed information thus presented steps were taken by houses here to protect themselves; but it has since been ascertained that there was no ground for calling in question the solvency of the firm. Inquiry made on behalf of Portland merchants is said to disclose the fact that the assets of the firm are more than double its whole liabilities. This is gratifying to the friends of the parties composing the firm, as well as to those houses doing business with the firm itself.

Further investigation discloses the fact that the erroneous report of the failure of Charles Sweeney & Co. came out through the Mercantile agency, and was communicated to all or nearly all the leading mercantile houses of the city. How the false information thus presented originated is not exactly known, but it is believed that a little further investigation will discover it, and the instigator will be properly dealt with. The mercantile community here is justly indignant over the report thus put in circulation, and will sustain the firm to the fullest extent, as confidence in it is unabated. The statement regarding the alleged failure was a great surprise to the people of Spokane Falls, as nothing whatever had been heard there about it till the announcement was telegraphed from Portland. The firm is doing a careful, but very large and successful business, and has the confidence of the people of Spokane Falls and the surrounding country. Mr. Linden, one of the members of the firm, arrived in the city last (Sunday) night.

The week has not been without interest, but the principal movement continues to be in grain. A certain amount of uneasiness is manifested because of reported embarrassments in trade circles, but investigation has brought out the fact that a really better condition rules than had been feared. What is known as over-trading usually leads to complications that require time to straighten out. It is almost certain that careful handling of such cases will reduce any losses to a very small sum, and business will not materially suffer.

FREIGHTS—The Br bk Harry Bailey, wood, 888 tons, has been taken by Gibson, Church & Co., for U. K., Havre or Antwerp, on terms reserved. Two arrivals are reported to-day, both doubtless having outward charters. The market is not firm, but the undertone is such as to give little fear of lower rates. The last transactions were on basis of 45s for iron to the United Kingdom; wood is quoted at 5s@7s 6d less.

WHEAT—Market quite firm and the demand is good. More confidence is expressed as regards the continuation of present values and interior holders confidently expect that their grain will be in request at even better prices than now rule. Charter rates and the foreign markets are the two price-making influences at present, as the needs of shippers seem to figure lightly in the matter. Did shippers fear being caught they would not be taking up new vessels and it is safe to say that they have purchases in the interior to render their position a comparatively easy one. Late sales, while not showing a decided advance, have proved the strength of the market. Walla Walla has sold at $1 66¼ for round lots in warehouse at Albina and valley at $1 72½ on wharf. These are claimed to be outside prices for what is known as round lots. For small lots and for not strictly choice a shade less must be accepted.

FLOUR—The market locally is firm at quoted rates. For shipment it is less firm, but the surplus must be sent away and the movement promises an increase.

MILLSTUFF—Receipts continue liberal, and values from first hands are firm.

OATS—Supplies of territory have been reduced, and the market is toning up somewhat.

HOPS—Receipts continue to be largely in course of shipment eastward. Our market can hardly be termed a market, for there is really nothing doing. New York mail advices say: The market is quiet, and the tone is not so strong. The shipping demand has fallen off, and brewers are buying only as dictated by their more urgent requirements. We quote choice new state 25@26c, prime 23@24c, medium 20@22c, low 17@20c. Yearlings 20@25c, new eastern 25@24c, and Pacific coast 21@24c.

POTATOES—Receipts quite free, and increased shipments are being made to San Francisco, where the market is weak.

POULTRY—Market weak for most kinds, and chickens dragged to-day. Only choice brought an advance on $5.

EGGS—Receipts from all quarters are larger, and while no decline is had, the undertone is soft.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours: 10,704 ctls wheat, 2808 bbls flour, 598 ctls oats, 209 ctls bran, 391 ctls millstuff, 538 sks potatoes, 4419 lbs wool, 469 lbs hides, 42 cs eggs, 73,160 lbs hops, 272 bxs fruit, 15 pkgs butter, 496 bls hay. Also 26,970 ctls wheat, 900 bbls flour, 10,870 lbs wool, 126 sks flaxseed, from the eastern section.

CLEARANCE—Nov. 15, Br sh Blengfell, for Liverpool, with 36,918 ctls wheat, valued at $60,000; Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

SALMON SHIPMENTS—Per str State of California, Nov. 14: Wm. Hume, 205; Aberdeen Pkg Co., 1146. Total, 1351 cases.

EXPORTS—Per str Columbia: 407 qr sks Monroe, 540 hf sks Hunteville, 246 qr sks Red sheaf, 816 qr sks Creswell, 408 qr sks Forest Grove flour, 2830 ctls Walla Walla wheat, 163 ctls flaxseed, 166 sks potatoes, 3 cs cassimeres, 2 bls flannels, 1 bl blankets, 496 sheep skins, 65 calf skins, 20 goat skins, 5 elk hides, 2 bear skins, 5 dry, 685 green hides, 11 bls deer skins, 114 sks (28,575 lbs), E. O. wool, 10 sks (3250 lbs) valley wool, 5 bxs apples, 2 kits salmon bellies, 290,600 lath, 7000 ft ash, $15,182 treasure.

IMPORTS—Per str Oregon: 651 hf 355 bbls 190 bxs 200 sks sugar, 6 cs 12 kgs syrup, 5 bbls 20 cs 83 sks coffee, 182 sks beans, 176 pkgs tea, 22 sks 48 mats rice, 30 bbls 200 sks salt, 2 kgs 1 bbl pickles, 969 cs canned goods, 4 cs extract, 30 cs soda and sal, 80 sks seed, 6 tins matches, 25 cs candles, 55 cs cream tartar, 35 cs 5 kits fish, 279 bxs soap, 45 bbls meal, 10 kgs sauce, 80 pkgs spice, 9 cs cocoa, 24 cs candy, 39 sks nuts, 25 bbls vinegar, 872 pkgs raisins, 126 sks dried fruit, 1 bbl prunes, 1 bbl currants, 1 cs figs, 8 cs crackers, 1 cs 1 tc hams, 5 cs honey, 4 cs beef, 3 cs bacon, 28 cs cheese, 7 cs 18 bbls 15 hf butter, 12 bls bags, 100 bbls plaster, 500 sks gr barley, 20 cs eggs, 1160 sks feed, 6 sks coal, 45 kgs nails, 12 bxs 100 pigs tin, 69 cls rope, 53 pkgs tobacco, 43 cs cigars. For Astoria: 7 hf 5 bbls butter, 12 kgs syrup, 8 sks coffee, 16 sks beans, 8 sks rice, 2 bbls 50 sks salt, 39 cs can goods, 3 bls meal, 18 pkgs raisins, 5 bbls butter.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Columbia sailed at 6:25 A. M. with 608 tons freight.

A Hong Kong cable received to-day reports that a steamer left that port for Portland October 24.

The Br ship Oakworth, iron, 1202 tons, arrived to-day from New Castle, N.S.W., in coal, to C. Caesar & Co. The Oakworth was at the head of the Australasian fleet, and was eighty-nine days on the passage. Recent arrivals at San Francisco show an increase, and we may look for a number of arrivals here before the month closes.

The Br bark Jackgoeta, iron, 1001 tons, arrived to-day, in a passage of 168 days from Greenock. She comes to C. Caesar & Co., and has a quantity of brick for the Oswego Iron Company.

The list of vessels on route, as made up to-day, includes to-day's arrivals.

A meeting of shippers and others interested in the commerce of our port was held this afternoon at the office of an exporting firm at which the various means already suggested for the deepening of river channels were discussed. All agreed that less trouble had been experienced this season than during previous ones and that strong efforts should be made to have the government appropriations increased. The meeting was a purely informal one and after adjournment Messrs. Marshall and Gammans generously provided light refreshments. The meeting was voted a success and it is proposed to continue them for the purpose of better acquaintance and to relieve the usual dullness of Saturday afternoons.

SUNDAY, Nov. 18.

The Br bark Ormiston, iron, 847 tons, arrived to-day in a passage of 64 days from Newcastle, N. S. W. She brings a cargo of coal to Balfour, Guthrie & Co., and will be loaded with wheat by George Marshall & Co.

The Br bark Ladstock, iron, 846 tons, arrived to-day with coal from Newcastle, N. S. W., in a passage of 78 days. She comes to Balfour, Guthrie & Co., and has lost her outward charter.

The Br bark Girvan, iron, 894 tons, arrived to-day in ballast from Launceston in a passage of 82 days.

The Br ship Glenlffer, 988 tons, iron, arrived to-day in a passage of 67 days from Port Chalmers, in ballast.

The Oakworth was rechartered prior to arrival to Gibson, Church & Co.

The Br iron bark Hermann, 888 tons, is up at Liverpool for this port in Balfour, Guthrie & Co.'s line.

B U Hodge, Bedir
J Kane, New Tacoma
T Larsen, S F
T Horrigan, S F
J Larsen, S F

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